

# DAILY REPORT

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 46

8 March 1978

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## ESCAP SESSION OPENS 7 MARCH IN BANGKOK

## Shah's Sister Presides

BK080436Y Bangkok: Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan opened the 34th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] yesterday, and called on all 50 nations represented to cooperate with Thailand in promoting peace and stability in the region. In a brief address General Kriangsak also expressed gratification that the Mekong committee, initially comprising four countries--Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia--was alive again. He expressed hope that the fourth country, Cambodia, would soon cooperate in the committee's development projects.

The 10-day long session opened at about 1000. Altogether 50 nations--31 in the ESCAP region and 19 out of the region--are participating. Ten of them are represented by ministers. In addition, 19 UN agencies other than ESCAP and 23 international non-government organizations are attending the meeting. Following the opening ceremony Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran, twin sister of His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was elected chairman of the 34th session of ESCAP. The election of the princess was approved; it was proposed by Nepal and supported by Thailand, India, Australia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Samoa, Japan and the PRC.

The final meeting of the ESCAP session on 17 March will adopt a draft (?or) statement on the session's proceedings, which will later be sent on to ESCAP's parent body, the UN Economic and Social Council in New York.

## PRC Attacks 'Superpowers'

BK081110Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Mar (AFP)--China today urged all developing countries to unite in resisting superpower expansion and infiltration by ridding themselves of imperialist and hegemonist exploitation. Referring to the first superpower as the "imperialists", China said it was attempting to use minor concessions in aid through a slogan of "meeting the basic needs of the poorest peoples and poorest countries" to counter a radical reform of international economic relations, to undermine and split the unity of the developing countries and sabotage their struggle for new international economic relations. "Samirism cannot replace a new international economic order", China's chief delegate to the 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) declared.

Referring to the other superpower as the "hegemonist", China claimed that it was trying to push ahead in its economic hegemonism by infiltration and expansion... while demanding that all developing countries open their doors. The same superpower further tried by the worn-out hoaxes of "detente" and "disarmament" to lead Third World countries astray from their struggle against exploitation and plunder, China claimed.

The People's Republic of China stressed that it was highly necessary for the developing countries to heighten their vigilance against superpowers. "A just and equitable new international economic order is needed as the primary pre-condition for the people of the developing world to build up their countries independently and make their national economies prosperous," China's chief delegate stated. The old economic order, based on colonialism, imperialism, and hegemonism, was the biggest obstacle for the developing countries' endeavour to lift themselves from their poverty and backwardness, the delegate said.

China concluded by saying that it would continue to implement the late Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines in foreign affairs and work together with the people of all countries to push forward the international situation continuously in a direction favourable to the people of all countries.

#### SRV Delegate on U.S. Aid

HK080645Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Mar (AFP)--Vietnam today expressed "regret" that the United States had not listened and had borne no responsibility for war damage or helped in Vietnam's rehabilitation. Speaking at the 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Vietnamese chief delegate said despite the "cry of Vietnamese people and world public opinion", the United States had not accepted its obligations judicially, morally or from the point of view of "human consciousness".

Vietnam during the past 2 years has succeeded in establishing a new economic order even though it had suffered 30 years of war. It succeeded in finding employment for several million Vietnamese and centralised forces formerly scattered over the country. In agriculture, Vietnam was now cultivating 450,000 hectares of land and 300,000 more were to be worked. Industrially, it had increased production by 12-13 percent per year.

The Vietnamese people received general education during 1976-1977. Vietnam had tried to establish relations with neighbours and those more geographically distant on the basis of Pancasila (peaceful coexistence). Vietnam was glad that the United Nations had agreed to help revive the country.

#### Lao Delegate's Speech

HK080647Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0618 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Mar (AFP)--Laos today described itself as a "young man" journeying towards "equality and happiness" under the people's party. On this journey, said the chief Lao delegate to the 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Laos had been successful in reviving the economy, in forestry, agriculture, irrigation and education. The delegation pointed to the Thai-Lao air services agreement signed here at the end of 1977 as an "important step in opening...international cooperation."

Laos had made progress in rice production and road repairs. Last year it suffered both drought and floods, with consequent production losses.

Laos had asked for aid and received positive replies which were proof of the country's good relations with these respondents.

It called on all present at the session to nurture the principles of Pancasila. Laos also asked to be given the chance to communicate with the outside world. (Laos is a landlocked republic.) Laos wants to be friends with all and fight for a new economic order and independence.

CHIANG: CONSTITUTION 'MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON' AGAINST PRC

OW062230Y Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The Constitution of the Republic of China is the most effective weapon against the communists and has made the Peiping regime apprehensive by day and by night, Premier Chiang Kai-shek told the representatives of the 15th meeting of the sixth session of the National Assembly Saturday.

The premier pointed out that we have a common enemy, namely, the communists on the mainland and we have a common goal, which is to recover the mainland from the communists. He said the existence of the rule of law and a strong Republic of China is the largest threat to the regime. He warned that the communists would spare no attempt (to disintegrate our nation) and are constantly scheming toward that end.

At his last appearance before the assembly as premier, he urged further unity for the nation. The premier declared we are now facing the same enemy which also threatens our existence, and that is why persons from all walks of life should keep in mind that it is our responsibility to establish a free, democratic and united Republic of China. It is our responsibility to fortify the anticommunist bastion and to recover the lost mainland.

He added: in commemoration of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, we have to make up our mind to remove his temporary sarcophagus from Tzuhu in Taoyuan to Nanking at the earliest possible date. To establish a determined confrontation against the enemy, the premier encouraged the people to fight communism in every possible aspect, that is, politically, psychologically, in trade and in public media.

The premier told the representatives that the government will undertake a thorough study of all proposals and suggestions made by them and put practical recommendations into effect after appropriate study. He urged them to contribute more energies for the nation and for the people.

HONG KONG URGED TO STOP REPATRIATING PRC REFUGEES

OW070301Y Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 7 Mar (CNA)--The Free China Relief Association [FCRA] Monday called on the Hong Kong Government to stop its repatriation to the mainland of Chinese refugees who escaped to Hong Kong from Chinese communist rule.

The FCRA made the appeal upon learning that a group of mainland people, including some "secretaries of communes" and "militiamen," fled to Hong Kong on 4 March aboard a fishing boat. They were arrested by the marine police of Hong Kong.

A spokesman of the FCRA said the Chinese escapees might be executed by the Peiping regime if they were sent back to the mainland.

For the sake of humanity, the Hong Kong authorities should help them stay in Hong Kong or send them to Taiwan, the spokesman said.

## FUKUDA URGES MEASURES TO COUNTER NEW YEN UPSWING

OWO70531Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda instructed Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama and Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, Tuesday [7 March] to study measures to counter the renewed upswing in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar.

Fukuda gave the instructions when he met with the two ministers separately. He told Murayama to work out a comprehensive package of countermeasures, including the imposition of foreign exchange controls, while he instructed Miyazawa to study with vigor measures to curtail the nation's ever-swelling foreign currency holdings. Fukuda told the two ministers that the renewed appreciation of the yen on money markets here and abroad is feared to have a serious impact on the nation's economic outlook. The yen's value against the dollar hit the postwar high of 235.05 on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday under mounting speculative pressure. It also reached the record high of yen 235.00 on the London money market the same day in early trading although it softened in late trading, finishing at yen 236.30.

In this connection, Finance Minister Murayama indicated the same day that a cut in the discount rate, charged by the central bank on its loans to commercial banks, is imminent. Meeting the press after the day's regular cabinet meeting, Murayama said the fresh rise in the yen's value can be taken as a decisive factor for an early reduction in the discount rate.

The finance minister, however, avoided making any commitment on the margin of the anticipated official discount rate cut. The central bank money rate was last reduced to 4.25 percent per annum--the postwar low--last September.

Pointing out that the major factor behind the yen's renewed appreciation is the ailing dollar, Murayama told reporters that he plans to work on the United States on every occasion to take steps for strengthening the value of the dollar, a key currency of the world. He also said he plans to study other measures to stem any further appreciation of the yen, such as foreign exchange controls for preventing the influx of speculative short-term funds from abroad.

Meanwhile, EPA Director-General Miyazawa strongly criticized the U.S. foreign exchange policy when he also met the press after the day's regular cabinet meeting. He said he will ask Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the U.S. presidential Council of Economic Advisors, to improve his country's foreign exchange policy when he comes to Tokyo for regular consultations with Miyazawa.

## ADDITIONAL STEPS PLANNED TO REDUCE TRADE SURPLUS

OWO70533Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--The government had decided to work out a set of additional measures for curtailing the nation's balance of payments surplus by the time Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda meets U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington early in May, government sources said. The decision, the sources said, was prompted by the fact that the nation's current account surplus has been increasing steadily in spite of implementation of an eight-point surplus-cutting package by the government early last November.



Surplus on the current account, comprising visible and invisible trade plus unilateral monetary transfers, in the first 10 months of the current fiscal year already totaled 9.6 million dollars. The black-ink figure for the whole fiscal year, ending this month, is estimated at more than 12 billion dollars, by far topping the government's official estimate of 10 billion dollars. The government has thus decided that it is necessary to enforce additional surplus-curtailling steps, the sources said.

Among the new steps now under consideration are promotion of emergency imports of raw materials through utilization of the newly-created system for lending the nation's foreign currency holdings to importers, and early implementation of crude oil stockpiling on idled oil tankers, according to the sources. Both of the steps were incorporated into the eight-point surplus-cutting measures adopted last December but neither of them has been implemented effectively.

The government considers it necessary to cut the nation's current account surplus as much as possible through early and effective implementation of these and other measures to stem revival of U.S. criticism that Japan is not doing enough to reduce its balance of payments surplus, the sources said.

At Japan-U.S. talks held here in January, Japan pledged to curtail its current account surplus to 6 billion dollars in fiscal 1978. The government considers it vital to achieve the goal, the sources said.

KOMEITO'S YANO TO CONVEY HOPES FOR EARLY TREATY TO PRC

OW080621Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0549 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Wednesday he will decide quickly to resume negotiations to conclude a peace and friendship treaty with China. He made the remark to Janya Yano, Komeito secretary general, and asked the opposition leader to convey the ardent desire of his to Chinese leaders during Yano's coming visit to China.

Yano, invited to meet Fukuda at his official residence, will leave Tokyo Friday for Peking on a week-long goodwill mission as leader of a Komeito delegation. Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Sinto Abe were also present at the meeting. During the 50-minute meeting, Yano said he would act with prudence as governmental negotiations on the treaty issue were nearing a final stage. But he added he would try to facilitate the conclusion of the treaty and convey Japanese public opinion favoring early signing of the treaty.

Fukuda and Sonoda explained the recent two rounds of negotiations between Ambassador Shoji Sato in Peking and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, the Liberal-Democratic Party's stand toward the proposed treaty and possible reactions to the treaty conclusion in neighboring countries. Timing of Foreign Minister Sonoda's planned visit to Peking was discussed at the meeting but no details were given.

After the meeting Yano told reporters that he received an impression that Fukuda's eagerness to conclude the treaty at an early date remained unchanged. But he declined specific comment on whether the so-called "anti-hegemony" issue still remained the last obstacle.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe, asked by newsmen whether Fukuda's hope for "early conclusion" was included in his verbal message, said "early" was not mentioned, but stressed the government wished to conclude the treaty as early as possible.

## BUSINESS CIRCLES WELCOME PRC'S NEW ECONOMIC PLAN

OW071329Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--The Japanese business community has generally welcomed China's newly disclosed 10-year national economic development plan, hoping it will contribute to a sharp increase in Japan's industrial exports. In exchange, Japanese businesses expect to make mass purchases of crude oil and other industrial raw materials from China to help Peking pay its bill for imports of hardware and software.

The 10-year (1976-85) plan, made public Monday by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, is believed to cost up to dollar 100 billion in foreign currencies, while China now reportedly has foreign-exchange reserves of only dollar 3 billion-plus.

One Japanese official said the project has made much clearer than before the long-range Chinese economic objectives. But most officials agreed that Japan would probably have to meet China's demand for purchases of more crude oil and other raw materials than it had agreed to buy under the recently signed private trade agreement.

The latest announcement was detailed and substantial, in contrast to simple, routine announcements in the past. Under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's leadership, China appears determined to accomplish the project, in the view of most Japanese officials.

China is expected to make big purchases of industrial equipment and technology from Japan in connection with the project. Present plans reportedly include purchases of a steel mill, color TV, synthetic leather, ethylene and bulldozer manufacturing plants, and copper smelting facilities.

## FUKUDA: 'NO PLANS' TO DISSOLVE DIET IN MAY, JUNE

OW080429Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday denied reports that he might dissolve the Diet and call for general elections in May or June. Replying to a question by Socialist Susumu Fujita before the House of Councillors budget committee, Fukuda said: "I am preoccupied with ways to overcome the recession and help improve the world economy. I have no plans to dissolve the Diet." Pressed further, the prime minister said there would never be a dissolution in May or June.

The reports about an early dissolution of the Diet were attributed to officials of the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Meanwhile, Makoto Tanabe, the Socialist Party's Diet policy committee chairman, told newsmen he would ask the LDP to refrain from dissolving the Diet. The LDP faction led by former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, meanwhile, said the party should now concentrate on business recovery.

## FISCAL 1978 BUDGET BILLS PASSED IN LOWER HOUSE

OW080057Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--The House of Representatives plenary session Tuesday approved the government's three fiscal 1978 budget bills without amendment by a majority vote.



All opposition parties except the New Liberal Club voted against the bills. The approval without amendment was only a formality as the Liberal-Democratic Party had earlier promised to make a substantial revision of the budget.

The government's fiscal 1978 budget bills will now be put under deliberation in the House of Councillors. If the upper house should take no action on them, the bills would gain automatic Diet approval 30 days after being passed by the lower house, or on 5 April. In this case the nation would be without a national budget for five days in the new fiscal year. But the upper house is expected to approve the bills on 5 April and shorten the "no budget period" to four days.

With the opposition parties not seeking a provisional budget, it will be the first time in three years that a national budget is approved by the Diet without a provisional budget to fill in the vacuum.

#### OFFICIAL SOURCE CONFIRMS USSR NOTE ON NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW080111Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--A government source confirmed Wednesday that the Soviet Foreign Ministry had presented a note verbale to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow criticizing movements in Japan demanding return of the northern islands. Radio Moscow had reported Tuesday that the note was handed over to the Japanese Embassy. The government source said the note was received by Susumu Matsubara, minister at the embassy.

The source said, at the same time, that the Japanese Government had refuted the Soviet note, claiming it represented unilateral criticism of Japan and was entirely groundless. Although the source did not say when the note was delivered, he admitted that the fact that Japan had not disclosed it had received the note until after Radio Moscow had made public the note gave the impression that Japan had acted belatedly.

In future similar cases, he revealed that Japan intends to actively make public the steps taken by the Japanese side.

#### CONSTITUTION ARTICLES 9, 98 CITED ON NUCLEAR ARMS

OW070115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Japan cannot possess nuclear arms regardless of size under international and domestic law, the Diet was told Monday [6 March].

Hideo Sanada, director of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, said that Japan is barred from possession of any nuclear weapon under Article 2 of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. If Japan should possess such a weapon, it would constitute violation of the treaty and, as a result, violation of Article 98 of the constitution, he said. Article 98 stipulates that the treaties concluded by Japan and established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed. Sanada also said that the atomic energy law permits Japan to possess nuclear capability only for peaceful purposes. Sanada made these remarks during the day's session of the House of Representatives budget committee in reply to a Komeito questioner.

Sanada, however, did not back away from his earlier view that the war-renouncing Article 9 of the constitution does not ban Japan's possession of defensive nuclear arms.

Article 9 says Japan will never maintain land, sea and air forces as well as other war potential.

Defense Agency Director-General Shin Kanemaru told the same committee that the Self-Defense Forces had no intention to possess nuclear arms.

The Komeito questioner, Mikio Omi, taking up the so-called relativity principle, charged the government had been negligent in observing the constitution. Under the relativity principle, charged the government had been negligent in observing the constitution. Under the relativity principle, the scope of self-defense capability is subject to change, depending on the international situation, level of military technology and other prevailing conditions. Sanada, in reply, said that such theory has been maintained by successive cabinets including that of Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda in 1964 and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in 1972.

#### JAPAN REJECTS SOVIET DEMAND TO STOP SALMON FISHING

OW070105Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Japan Monday [6 March] turned down the Soviet demand that Japanese fishing boats stop salmon fishing in the Sea of Japan. The rejection was conveyed by Susumu Matsubara, Minister at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, to Soviet fishery ministry officials. The Soviet [Union] made the demand Friday in connection with Fishing Licenses issued 1 March by the Japanese Fishery Agency to drift-net fishing boats operating in the Sea of Japan.

#### Soviets Detail Demand

OW080401Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Nikolay Kudryavtsev, Soviet vice fishery minister, called on Japan Tuesday to stop salmon fishing in northern Pacific waters completely. In an interview with the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN), Kudryavtsev, the chief Soviet delegate to the current Japan-Soviet fishery talks in Moscow, claimed the salmon stock in the Pacific Ocean is on the verge of extinction. This is because, he said, an increasingly large number of immature salmon are being caught in the high seas. Since 20 years ago, salmon hauls in the Pacific have been decreasing year after year and to make matters worse, immature salmon now account for about 50 percent of the total number of fish caught in the sea, the Soviet official said.

In the past 20 years, salmon hauls in the Pacific decreased by about 50 percent, with catches of red salmon and dog salmon showing a particularly sharp decrease, Kudryavtsev noted. In Kamchatka waters, 3,240,000 dog salmon were caught on an annual average in the 1957-59 period but they totaled only 690,000 on average in the 1970-74 period, he said. In light of such a situation, he said, Japan should stop salmon fishing in the high seas from a long-range viewpoint, he said.

#### JAPAN, ROK BUSINESS CONFERENCE OPENS IN TOKYO 7 MARCH

OW071247Y Tokyo KYODO in English 2226 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Business leaders from Japan and South Korea opened a 3-day conference here Tuesday, with the South Korean delegation stressing the need for increased collaboration in the changing political and economic scene.

Key topics adopted for discussion at the private-level Japan-South Korean joint economic committee meeting, included economic collaboration in the machinery industries and joint ventures into third countries. Other subjects included promotion of joint investments, technical cooperation and bilateral trade issues. The meeting, the 10th in a series, will be wound up Thursday with a joint statement.

The South Korean delegation is led by Tae Wan-sun, president of the South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Tae cited the present situation in the Far East and mutual security problems as political issues yet to be solved and protectionist moves and trade barriers erected by economic blocs as examples of economic problems. He also said that South Korea was seeking ways to rectify its trade deficit with Japan and pointed out that self-defense problems are of common interest to both Japan and South Korea, along with international monetary realignment and establishment of a new world economic order. Tae expressed regret over Japan's cautious attitude toward South Korean economic growth.

The Japanese delegation is led by Teru Hidaka, board chairman of Yamaichi Securities Co. In his opening address, Hidaka praised South Korea's economic achievements at a time when other nations are caught in global recession.

#### VNA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR 8-DAY VISIT

OW080407Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (KYODO)--A delegation of the VIEWNAM NEWS AGENCY, led by Vice-President Do Phuong, visited the head office of KYODO NEWS SERVICE Wednesday for talks with members of the board of directors.

The three-member party arrived in Tokyo via Peking Tuesday night for an eight-day visit to Japan at the invitation of KYODO. Other members of the group are photograph expert Nguyen Hong Sy and printing expert Nguyen Van Trieu. Their itinerary in Japan includes visits to major printing and camera plants and a sightseeing tour of Kyoto.

#### PRC AUTO ENGINEERS TO ARRIVE IN MAY FOR TRAINING

OW071053Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Mar (KYODO)--Twenty-two Chinese auto engineers will arrive in Tokyo after the first week of May to inspect Japanese car factories and receive technical training for about 3 months, industry sources said Tuesday. The sources said the visit may lead to a major Chinese order for truck production plants.

The visit is being arranged in response to requests from the Chinese side to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) to train 100 Chinese engineers in Japan for about a year.

The mission will visit such automakers as Isuzu, Mitsubishi, Hino and Nissan Diesel and their truck and bus factories and parts factories. The inspection will center on production knowhow for large trucks, which China considers a replacement for railways.

The visit will come about 3 months after a private-level long-term Japan-China trade agreement was concluded.

Chinese auto factories have technology of about the same level as Japan's in 1955, according to officials of JAMA and the Japan Auto Parts Industries Association who visited China last fall.

## BRIEFS

ENGINE MANUFACTURE IN YUGOSLAVIA--Tokyo, 17 Feb--Honda Motor Co of Tokyo has reached basic agreement with "Standard," a Yugoslavian state-owned enterprise, to set up a joint-owned engine building business in Yugoslavia, informed sources said Friday. The sources said representatives of the Yugoslavian company will soon visit here for talks with Honda on details of the project. Under present plans, the sources said, the planned joint company will produce engines for tillers and other farm implements at a plant expected to be put into operation in 1980. Honda will be the first Japanese concern to make capital investments in Yugoslavia, the sources said. Standard has been producing engines with Honda's technical expertise since 1975. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW]

TANKER CONTRACT--Tokyo, 23 Feb--Ishkawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI) has signed a contract with Globtik Tankers Ltd of Britain for construction of a 87,700 dwt tanker. This is the first order for a tanker of that size received by a Japanese shipbuilder since Submitomo Heavy Industries Ltd concluded a contract for four 80,000 tankers from a Hong Kong shipowner last August. Equipped with a 17,400 horsepower diesel engine, the tanker will be used for transporting crude oil from the Middle East to the United States. It will also be equipped with segregated ballast tanks for prevention of sea pollution, use of which was decided at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in London 17 February. Delivery is scheduled for April 1979. IHI expects to receive orders for two more such tankers from the British firm. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0055 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW]

STEEL EXPORT TO SRV--Six major Japanese steelmakers signed a steel export agreement for 1978-1980 with Vietnam on 24 February. Under the agreement, Japan will export 200,000 tons of steel to Vietnam each year for 3 years beginning in 1978. The agreement provides that, in principle, payment shall be made in cash and that negotiations shall be conducted every 6 months, alternately in Hanoi and Tokyo, to determine steel specifications and prices for a 6-month period. The first contract covering the period from April through September 1978 will be signed in Hanoi. The yearly volume of 200,000 tons will include 20,000 tons of casting pig iron in 1978, 40,000 tons in 1979, and 50,000 tons in 1980. The agreement was signed by a Japanese steel delegation led by Nobuyoshi Teranishi, executive director of Shinnippon Steel Company, during its visit to Vietnam where it negotiated with (Duc), deputy minister of foreign trade, and officials of the Bank of Vietnam and the Vietnam Mineral Export-Import Corporation. The delegation arrived in Vietnam on 19 February and has just returned home. [Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI in Japanese 28 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 7 OW]

OIL IMPORTS FROM PRC--Tokyo 3 Mar--Japan will import 7.1 million tons of crude oil from China this year, slightly more than expected earlier, oil industry sources said Thursday. The Chinese oil will be taken by two private oil trading channels--International will take over 4.3 million tons and the Conference 2.8 million tons, the sources said. The price will be 13.20 dollars per barrel (fob) for the first half of the year. Bilateral talks in Peking around June will decide the price for the latter half of the year, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW]

## DENUNCIATION OF TEAM SPIRIT EXERCISE '78 CONTINUES

## Exercise Being Expanded

SK080115Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 7 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Midway, and the puppet navy are frantically waging a war exercise racket in the southern sea of Korea by firing their guns, according to a report.

Conducting an antisubmarine operation, the U.S. and puppet naval forces are continuing the commotion. The U.S. imperialists, conducting flights in the exercise area simulating enemy aircraft, ordered firing from warships against the targets.

Notwithstanding the stern denunciation and protests of public opinion, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are committing crimes by expanding their military exercise.

## ROK-U.S. Force Deployments

SK081250Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Mar 78 SK

[Text] The U.S. imperialists, starting the military exercise on 7 March, have moved a "Lance" missile unit they introduced into South Korea from a base in the continental United States for the criminal South Korea-U.S. joint maneuver exercise to the central western sector of the frontline, close to the military demarcation line, according to a report. This unit, equipped with lethal weapons which can fire nuclear warheads, is now busily staging war exercises with units of the joint South Korea-U.S. I Corps group, a combined unit of U.S. forces and puppet forces, in the exercise area.

Meanwhile the U.S. imperialists on 7 March moved an advance attachment of the so-called "Smith Unit" of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division, which is being deployed in the eastern sector of the front close to the military demarcation line, to Chunchon in Kangwon Province.

On the same day the U.S. imperialists committed the provocation of deploying to the attack exercise area puppet tank, artillery and infantry units stationed at a base in the middle sector of the frontline, close to the military demarcation line, and had them take up positions. At the same time, they had puppet air force planes fly to the so-called maneuver area for so-called patrol activity.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are hellbent on supporting the dying puppet clique by force and realizing their aggressive ambition, using the clique as a shield. The people will never tolerate those who recklessly continue to play with fire.

The U.S. imperialists are now deploying units of the U.S. and puppet forces to the forward areas which have been designated exercise sites, and are bringing the criminal South Korea-U.S. operational exercise into full swing. On the morning of 8 March they began airlifting the so-called "Smith Unit" of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, based in Hawaii, from a base on the southern coast to a base close to the southern part of the military demarcation line.



While the U.S. imperialists are constantly mobilizing warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Midway and warships of the puppet naval forces, they are also conducting shelling exercises and antisubmarine exercises. They are also mobilizing U.S. and puppet air forces in emergency sortie exercises and troop transport operations. These moves are meant only boosting the war atmosphere.

The provocative military racket is creating an urgent situation resembling wartime in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should bear in mind that their reckless acts will not bring them anything good, and should act with discretion.

#### NODONG SINMUN Article

SK 20858Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2245 GMT 7 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 8 March article: "A Dangerous Playing With Fire Which Will Bring Grave Consequences"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are staging a reckless war exercise racket beginning 7 March, mobilizing more than 100,000 personnel of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps and massive puppet troops, turning all of South Korea into a powder-reeking battleground. This military exercise includes mobilization of special forces units from the continental United States, the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, the 5th Air Force from bases in Japan, fighter planes and strategic bombers from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines and other bases in the Pacific area and large warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including carriers. The exercise will involve ground operations, amphibious landings, bombing and parachuting of heavy equipment, and simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic.

Participating in this exercise are nuclear attack forces, including the attack carrier Midway, which can carry nuclear weapons, nuclear bomb-carrying B-52 strategic bombers, the U.S. 18th Tactical Fighter Wing which is conducting training in nuclear bombing, nuclear warhead-carrying "lance" missile units and atomic submarines which can fire nuclear missiles. Thus this is a play with fire which will bring grave consequences.

The size, aggressive and provocative nature of the participating units show that the exercise is a war racket by the U.S. imperialist who will not hesitate to initiate a nuclear war to realize their aggressive designs on Korea. This reckless playing with fire by the U.S. imperialists is not only a blatant violation of the armistice agreement and an open challenge to the Korean people, but is also a grave criminal act threatening peace in Asia and the world. The Korean people condemn the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for this rash war racket and are closely watching their maneuvers with keen vigilance.

The U.S. imperialists rave that the exercise is based on an "emergency mobilization plan of the U.S. armed forces to cope with an emergency in Korea." However, needless to say, this so-called "emergency mobilization plan" is in fact an emergency operational plan for a new aggressive war against our republic and a war provocation plan to mount an aggressive war on the pretext of "responding to an emergency" by introducing massive U.S. forces into Korea at an opportune time.

The U.S. Imperialists say the purpose of their reckless powder-reeking war racket in a distant foreign country is to "protect" something. This portrayal of the intruder carrying a sword as a "protector" is nonsense.

Historic facts show that peace is threatened and the situation in Korea is strained because of the constant aggression and war maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The fact is that the Pueblo, EC-121 and Panmunjom incidents, which drew the world people's attention, did not occur in U.S. territory or its territorial waters, but were committed in our country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves.

The situation is tense and the danger of war is increasing in Korea because the U.S. imperialists, having brought aggressive forces from their distant homeland into Korea, are waging an aggressive and provocative war racket which the Korean people oppose.

The current large-scale military exercise will show who is obstructing peace in Korea by pursuing aggressive war maneuvers and scheming the "two Koreas" plot. The situation in Korea today proves that the aggressive war maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, who rave about "protecting" someone but pursue a "policy of strength", are the major obstacles to Korea's reunification and the basic factor creating the danger of war and heightening of tension in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges cannot conceal their true nature as aggressors and war maniacs who hinder peace and strain the situation in Korea. The Government of the DPRK, in accordance with the fundamental system of our nation and society, opposes aggression against other nations and takes the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress as its basic foreign policy.

The people of Korea, a peace-loving people, strive to solve the problem of the fatherland's reunification in an independent and peaceful way, and strive to block the provocative war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges so as to maintain peace in Korea.

Today peace is maintained in Korea only by the patient efforts and persistent struggle of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people, and by the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world. It would be foolish for the U.S. imperialists to try to gain something from Korea by threatening the Korean people with force.

The U.S. imperialists should give deep thought to the consequences of their reckless war maneuvers and act discretely. They should withdraw all their aggressive forces from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and their public pledge.

PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentator

OW071139Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1122 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--In a commentator's article PYONGYANG SINMUN today bitterly condemns the provocative military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique which started today. The article brands this reckless military exercise as a disturbance of peace and security in Korea and Asia and a wanton challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The article says: The U.S. imperialists not only mobilized their aggression forces occupying South Korea but also brought in tens of thousands of troops from their mainland, Hawaii and their military bases in Japan and the Pacific and large quantities of mass destruction weapons to participate in this military exercise, "the largest" ever since the Korean war. Due to the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the sky, land and sea of South Korea are now covered with U.S. and South Korean puppet armed forces.

This exercise pursues the aim to threaten the Korean people with "strength," obstruct the reunification of Korea, create "two Koreas" and ignite a new war of aggression. It is also intended to give a shot in the arm of the South Korean puppet clique thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the people, and encourage it to intensify the fascist suppression of the South Korean people, maintain the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea and to instigate the puppets to an adventurous war of aggression against the northern half of the republic.

The Korean people have never tolerated and will not tolerate any threat of "strength."

The article says: Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who try to create "two Koreas" and keep hold on South Korea for ever as their colony and military base and persist in the aggressive design on the whole of Korea and that they are the very one disturbing peace in our country.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique obdurately cling to a dangerous war gamble, ignoring the repeated warnings of the Korean people and the unanimous demand of the world peace-loving people, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

#### PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentary

OW071635Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--PYONGYANG SINMUN today carries a commentary lashing at the ever more reckless belligerent acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. Its acts are treacherous ones bartering away the country and the nation to the foreign aggressors and unpardonable criminal ones aimed at plunging the territory again into the holocaust of war, the commentator [as received] notes, and says:

Pak Chong-hui the puppet is a despicable warlike servant of U.S. imperialism, a vicious warmonger and traitor to the nation who permits himself any criminal act to stay on in power indefinitely. His clique put up the South Korean puppet army as a "shock force" in the (ludicrous) play with fire, as cannon fodder.

Through the frantic military exercise this clique holds jointly with the U.S. forces from today, it tries to prevent the U.S. troops from vacating South Korea, introduce more weapons of mass destruction from foreign countries and speed up war preparations and to ruthlessly suppress the desire of the South Korean people for national reunification and fix the split of the country.

Starting the large-scale military exercise, this puppet clique cries for the establishment of the "joint South Korea-U.S. command" and the strengthening of the "South Korea-U.S. joint defense system." It also begs for more military "aid," prattling that its "stand" is that the U.S. troops should stay on in South Korea at "the present level." This betrays in all nakedness its treacherous design to intensify war manoeuvres, perpetuate the division of the country, create "two Koreas" and thereby remain in power indefinitely by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists.

On the other hand, this puppet clique vociferously put up the slogans of "equilibrium of strength" and "all-out security" under the pretext of offsetting the so-called "phaseout" of the U.S. ground force.



It is accelerating the militarization of the economy, shipping in more destruction weapons from abroad, reinforcing the armed forces and increasing armaments and shackling students and people more tightly to military organisations.

In conclusion the commentary warns: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should give up the foolish attempt to find a way out in the war manoeuvres and stop running riot.

NODONG CHONGNYON Commentator

OW071619Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG CHONGNYON today carries a commentator's article denouncing the joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which started today in South Korea. It says: The U.S. imperialists try to start without hesitation a nuclear war adventure to realize their aggressive design on Korea.

Noting that the military exercise is a simulated war of aggression against our republic and an aggressive exercise for offensive operation, the article warns: The U.S. imperialists will have to bear responsibility for the consequences to be entailed by their "policy of strength" and reckless play with fire which go against the trend of the times.

They announced that through the exercise they would make U.S. pilots "familiarize" themselves with the Korean terrain and test the "Lance" missiles for "practical use" in a war, the article says. It remarks: The largest military exercise aimed at attacking our republic reveals before the world the invariable aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists. They are arrogant aggressors and war-maniacs who have not given up their aim to invade the whole of Korea.

We cannot tolerate the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique holding the reckless military exercise and leading the situation to a dangerous phase.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop the rash war exercise disturbing peace and obstructing our people's cause of reunification and withdraw forthwith from South Korea taking along all the forces of aggression and destruction weapons they have introduced there.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES PAK'S DEPENDENCE ON 'OUTSIDE FORCES'

OW071203Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a heinous flunkeyist quisling bartering away the country and the nation to outside forces and a vicious traitor to the nation placing South Korea wholly under the reign of outside forces, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today. Lashing at its criminal attempts to find a way out under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists in reward for executing their policy of aggression, it goes on:

The Pak Chong-hui military fascist clique is soliciting the master's "protection" more piteously, letting the puppet prime minister beg for the continued presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and more military "aid."

It brands such acts of the puppets as an undisguised flunkeyist treachery against the nation.

It is an inherent mode of existence of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to maintain power with the support of the bayonet of outside forces, the commentary says. It recalls that the puppets entreated for the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea, calling them "protectors", not outside forces.

It lashes at the criminal act of the puppets in reinforcing the armament of the puppet army by shipping in great quantities of military equipment under the pretext of "compensatory measures" behind the curtain of the "U.S. troop pullout."

The commentary continues: Besides the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is trying to bring in even the Japanese aggression forces, circulating the theory of "South Korea-Japan common destiny" and theory of "integration of South Korea-Japan security"; it is carrying on behind-the-scene activities to establish a "triangular military cooperation system" of the United States, Japan and South Korea and, on this basis, integrate all the military activities. In this the Pak Chong-hui clique seeks to enter a sphere of protection of the U.S. imperialist once and for all and, further, the sphere of operation of the Japan's armed forces to prolong its remaining days with the "protection" of the bayonet of the masters. This means placing South Korea totally under the armed control of the foreign aggressors. This is a never-to-be-condoned flunkeyist act ruining the nation.

Citing concrete facts, the commentary exposes how the Pak Chong-hui clique has converted South Korea into a "land where aliens live" in all fields, political, economic and cultural. It notes: All these treacherous acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are motivated by the sinister intention to divide the homogeneous nation into two different nations and one territory into "two Koreas" so as to leave South Korea to the foreign aggressors for ever as a colony and military base and find a nest in the embrace of outside forces.

A stern judgement by history and people is awaiting the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which is trying to freeze division by clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces and prolong its days by selling the country and the nation, warns the commentary.

#### JAPAN'S PLAN TO SEND 'RESCUE' FORCES TO KOREA EXPOSED

OW071653Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 March (KCNA)--Ito, chief of the Defence Bureau of the Defence Agency of Japan, told the Diet on 2 March that "the Self-Defence Forces may be sent to help rescue refugees in case of emergency in Korea." On 3 March the director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan made a similar aggressive statement.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that these statements shed light on the black-hearted intention of the Japanese reactionaries to send the "Self-Defence Forces" to Korea in case of a war there and partake in a war of aggression in Korea.

The commentator says: These statements are reminiscent of the crafty and shameless aggressive method employed by the Japanese militarists in the past when they sent their armed forces of aggression under the preposterous pretext of "protection of Japanese residents" and "protection of their property" to occupy our country and committed all sorts of criminal acts.

Today the Japanese reactionaries have stretched their claws of reinvasion deep into all the political, economic and military fields of South Korea to attain their aggressive end in Korea and are speeding up the military preparations to seize the South Korean economy and "protect" their colonial concessions.

The Japanese reactionaries have increased military expenditures every year to reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" and strengthened the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance system. They always take Korea as a target of attack, including it in Japan's "sphere of self-defence right." By offering the territory of Japan to the U.S. imperialists as an advance base in aggression on Korea they are practically participating in the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise."

The provocative statements of the chief of the Defence Bureau of the Defence Agency and the director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan indicate that the Japanese reactionaries are spurring on the preparations to invade Korea and working overtime to realise their aggressive design on Korea at any cost.

With no pretext can they justify their aggressive aim or fool the peoples of Korea. Japan and the rest of the Asian countries, the commentary notes, and says: Today is not yesterday when the Japanese militarists could invade our country.

If the Japanese reactionaries continue to ignore the unanimous desire and aspirations of the peoples of our era opposing all manner of aggression and domination and demanding independence and persist in the aggressive hostile acts against our people, they will invite the more resolute denunciation and rejection of the Korean, Japanese and other Asian peoples.

#### PYONGYANG SINMUN COMMENTATOR ON ROK ECONOMIC CLAIMS

OW061651Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1624 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--PYONGYANG SINMUN on 5 March carried a commentator's article headlined "With No Trick Can the South Korean Puppet Clique Fool the People." The article says: With the puppet presidential elections slated for the coming autumn, the Pak Chong-hui clique is running wilder to threaten, appease and fool the people.

The puppets are staging frantic military exercises to threaten and intimidate the South Korean people and wantonly suppressing them. On the other hand, they are ballyhooing about "economic growth" in an attempt to beautify the realities of South Korea faced with the serious economic bankruptcy and food crisis and appease and flout the South Korean people suffering from the extreme hardships of living.

Such crafty double-dealing tactics of the puppets is aimed, in a word, to block the road to reunification, create "two Koreas" and leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base and thus remain in power indefinitely.

The dangerous and belligerent acts of the puppets have further strained the situation of our country and laid a greater difficulty in the way of the country's reunification.

The Pak Chong-hui clique engrossed in belligerent manoeuvres is a pack of vicious bellicose elements and a band of traitors who make no scruple of plunging the country and nation into the holocaust of war again. The treacherous nature of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is clearly shown in its sanguinary, fascist suppression of the people.

Pak Chong-hui the traitor, who cannot live even a single day without brandishing a bayonet and resorting to terrorism, is an arch murderer without equal in history and a butcher of fellow countrymen.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, more openly challenging the desire of the times, is working with greater frenzy to obstruct the reunification of the country and perpetuate the split with the backing of the outside forces. The "two Koreas" plot of the puppets is a treacherous one which cannot be pardoned.

Pak Chong-hui the puppet is the most vicious flunkeyist-traitor who does not hesitate to barter away the sovereignty of the nation to the foreign aggressors and the despicable splittists who obstruct the reunification of the country.

The article further says: Today the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique finds itself deep in a predicament, further isolated and rejected for its belligerent, fascist, splittist and treacherous acts.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is employing all sorts of tricks to extricate itself from the crisis in which it has landed itself. This puppet clique has reduced the South Korean economy to an appendage of foreign monopoly capital, "self-sustenance." It barefacedly talks about "growth" after plunging the South Korean people into a living hell.

It clamours about "peace," while carrying on belligerent acts, and advertises reunification, while plotting to create "two Koreas". Pak Chong-hui the puppet, who [words indistinct] along conducted flunkeyist treacherous acts to prolong his remaining days, even tries to wear the toga of "nation." This clearly shows how viciously the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique attempts to cover up its treacherous crimes. With nothing, however, can it deceive the South Korean people, mislead world public opinion or cover up its dirty nature.

In conclusion the article warns: The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique engaged in treacherous acts going against the desires of the times and people cannot escape a stern judgement of history.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES PAK REGIME'S ATTEMPT TO ENTER UN

OW061655Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1635 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary brands the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's talk about "UN membership" as a mockery of the UN Charter and an intolerable insult to the governments and peoples who love justice. The commentary recalls that on 3 March the puppet foreign minister of South Korea called on the UN secretary general and expressed a desire for the "simultaneous UN membership" of North and South Korea or South Korea's "separate admission" to it.

The commentary says: The so-called "regime" of South Korea is one rigged up at the point of the bayonet of U.S. imperialism. It is a puppet regime which can represent no one. The impudent attempt of such puppets to enter the United Nations is a product of their criminal plot to apply to divided Korea the international practice of recognizing the existence and position of a UN member as an independent state and thus perpetuate the division of the country and "legalize two Koreas".

Their talk about "simultaneous UN membership" or "separate admission" totally contradicts the North-South joint statement whose keynote is the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--and is incompatible with the desire of the Korean people for reunification. The puppets' begging for "UN membership" saliently shows the criminal nature of the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors who think nothing of the country and the nation.

If one national state is forcibly divided into two, it will only give rise to confrontation and mistrust between them, the commentary says, and stresses: Today tension persists and the danger of a war is created in Korea. This is not because the North and the South have not entered the United Nations but because the country is divided and the foreign imperialist aggression troops are stationed in South Korea.

The North and the South should not enter the United Nations separately before the country is reunified. If they want to enter it before the country's reunification, they should at least institute a confederation and enter it as one state under a single national title. This principled stand of our party and the government of our republic enjoys the support and approval of the world peace-loving people.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique cannot block the trend of the times or succeed in camouflaging its splittist act with the mask of the UN.

The Korean people, together with the world peace-loving people, will not tolerate any attempt of the splittists to use the name of the United Nations in perpetuating the division of Korea.

KIM IL-SONG'S SPECIAL ENVOY DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

SK060343Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam left Pyongyang on 5 March by special plane for a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was seen off at the airport by Kim Hwan, Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chong-mok, Hyon Chun-kuk and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador to our country, and B.K. Pimenov, minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.



## DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TOWARD THIRD WORLD ESTABLISHED

SK040113Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0103 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 4 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to establish diplomatic relations with Bahama and to set up resident diplomatic missions in Ghana, Libya and Gambia this year, government sources here said today.

As part of efforts to strengthen ties with non-aligned powers, the sources said, the government will make positive contact with Mexico, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Ghana and other Third World nations to have them establish their resident missions in Seoul. Diplomatic efforts will also be directed at preventing North Korea from making further inroads into the ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region, the sources added.

With non-aligned coordinating committee and non-aligned foreign ministers meeting slated for May and August respectively, the sources went on, the government will launch an all-out drive to create an international atmosphere favorable to Seoul's admission to the United Nations and will continue to upgrade cooperation with developing countries through the dispatch of medical and technological experts.

## Delegations to Nonaligned Nations

SK060830Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 6 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea will dispatch high-powered delegations to nonaligned nations as part of its efforts to counter North Korea's intensifying attempt to make diplomatic inroads into them.

A government source said today Pyongyang has recently stepped up its diplomatic overtures toward nonaligned nations to undermine South Korea's gains there, as manifested in the current tour of the region by high-powered delegations, which usually include such top government officials as Vice President Pak Song-chol.

The source said to counter such a North Korean move, a diplomatic mission headed by Premier Choe Kyu-ha will tour Middle East countries soon. Presidential emissaries and Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin will also tour the Middle East and Africa in this month and August this year. It also said South Korea would ask friendly nations such as Japan to regulate anti-Seoul activities inspired by North Korea.

## More Diplomatic Posts

SK070244Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0241 GMT 7 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Mar (HAPTONG)--The government today decided to establish resident embassies in Ghana and Gambia and to set up consulates general in Niikada (Japan), Milan (Italy) and Tripoli (Libya). Nonresident embassies will be established in Barbados, Guinea and Djibouti with which Korea recently established diplomatic relations. These diplomatic posts are to be concurrently held by the ambassadors to Jamaica, Sierra Leone and France, respectively. The decision brings the total number of South Korean diplomatic posts including embassies, consulates general and trade missions to 110.

## NDF ASSAILS RULING PARTY ON ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK080305Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 8 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 Mar (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party today denounced what it called the ruling camp's arbitrariness and self-righteousness and said it was these traits that prevented the just-ended special parliamentary session from exercising its legitimate and normal function.

The opposition anger was voiced after the ruling camp closed down the 99th special legislative session without taking up the opposition-proposed "political bills." A party spokesman said in a statement the ruling camp must assume full responsibility for the unfortunate political consequences arising from the narrow-minded posture of even denying politics through dialogue. He termed the ruling camp's refusal to even consider the political bills the "most sophomoric and dirtiest trick" in the history of parliamentary politics.

The opposition party had introduced two major bills, one calling for repealing the law governing the election of deputies to the national conference for unification, an electoral college, and another for the formation of a parliamentary organ to study constitutional issues, but the ruling camp just ignored them and adjourned the session.

## DRP Reaction

SK080827Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 8 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 Mar (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp today accused the opposition New Democratic Party of trying to gloss over its intraparty feuding by attempting to raise political bills in the national assembly.

In a statement issued at the close of the 12-day special house session, the ruling Democratic Republic Party and its sister floor group Yujong-hoe said they were disappointed by the "outdated practice of the opposition party seeking to cover up" its complicated intraparty situations with political bills at the National Assembly. The statement said the bills in question had been settled in a regular house sitting two months ago. It said that legislative priority should be given to bills closely related to the people's livelihood.

## NEW NUCLEAR POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

SK070306Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 7 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to start work sometime in November this year for the construction of the nation's sixth and seventh atomic power units, ahead of schedule, in view of the ever-rising construction costs. Work on the construction of the nation's eighth atomic power unit will also be commenced early next year, earlier than originally scheduled.

According to sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry and the state-run Korea Electric Company, the construction cost of the nation's second atomic power unit now under construction at Kori near Pusan since last May stood at \$996 per kilowatt.

However, the unit cost is estimated at over 1,000 dollars per kilowatt for the construction of the fourth and fifth atomic power units which is to start within this month, the sources pointed out. In an effort to save the construction cost, the ministry has decided to start the construction of three proposed atomic power units ahead of schedule, ministry sources said.

The ministry plans to expand the nation's atomic power generating capacity to 595,000 kilowatts (or 5.5 percent of the nation's total power generating capacity) by 1981 and again to 6,423,000 kilowatts (or 31.7) percent by 1986, the target year of the fifth five-year economic development plan, the sources said. Under the ministry's long-term plan for the construction of atomic power units, the nation's first atomic power unit with a rated capacity of 595,000 kilowatts will be dedicated this year and the second unit with a rated capacity of 678,000 kilowatts in 1982.

The plan also calls for the dedication of the third atomic power unit with a rated capacity of 650,000 kilowatts in 1983, the fourth unit with rated capacity of 900,000 kilowatts in 1984, the fifth and sixth units each with a rated capacity of 900,000 kilowatts in 1985 and the seventh and eighth units each with a rated capacity of 900,000 kilowatts in 1986, the sources said.

#### 11 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH GROWTH RATE PLANNED THIS YEAR

SK070110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0059 GMT 7 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 7 Mar (HAPTONG)--The government plans to attain an average annual economic growth rate of 11 percent this year and next year, government sources said today. The 11 percent target showed a slight rise of two percent over the average annual increase rate of nine percent originally envisaged in the fourth five-year economic development plan (1977-1981), the sources said. The 11 percent annual goal also reflected again of 1.7 percent over the 10.3 percent economic growth reported last year, they disclosed. It is inevitable for the government to expand the nation's economic scale in preparation for the open economic policy, they said.

If the government successfully manages to have the manufacturing industry grow by 14 percent this year and next year, South Korea will be able to achieve the higher economic growth of 11 percent during the two-year period without any discrepancy, they said.

South Korea marked an economic growth of 10.3 percent last year when the manufacturing industry grew by 10.3 percent, they pointed out. To help attain the higher economic growth, the overall investment rate will be raised from 26.2 percent last year to 27 to 28 percent during the two years and the domestic savings rate will be expanded from 24.8 percent last year to 27 percent, they said.

In an attempt to arrest the money supply expansion in the overseas sector, the nation's current account will be projected to sustain a deficit of some 300 million dollars this year, they said. At the same time, the government will manage to maintain the nation's foreign exchange reserves at the 5 billion dollar level at the end of this year, they added.



## RPR STATEMENT ON '1 MARCH DECLARATION' ARRESTS

SK050818Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Mar 78 SK

[Text of 2 March RPR spokesman's statement: "In Connection With the Pak Chong-hui Clique's Arrest and Torture of Those Involved in the 1 March Declaration for Democracy"]

[Text] As already reported, the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique has arrested many figures, including religious figure Ham Sok-hon, clergyman Mun Il-hwan and Director of the Korean Human Rights Movement Council An Song-yon, who were involved in the 1 March declaration for democracy. The clique also placed under house arrest 28 figures from various social strata, including former South Korean President Yun Po-sun, former Editor-in-Chief of TONG-A ILBO Chon Kwan-u and a former professor of Yonsei University. By inhumanely torturing and persecuting these democratic figures every day, the clique has openly revealed its true colors as murderous, fascist maniacs.

In order to deceive the people protesting unjust oppression of democratic figures, the fascist jackals declared that they had released Ham Sok-hon, who is almost 80 years old. But the clique in fact placed him under house arrest at night and took him to a police station during the day. The clique is running amuck to execute detainees on groundless charges.

This maneuver by the Pak Chong-hui fascist maniac is an act wantonly trampling democracy and human rights. It is another intolerable challenge to our people struggling for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and an affront to human conscience.

It is fair and just that the democratic figures condemned in the 1 March declaration for democracy the one-man dictatorial rule by Pak Chong-hui, which is more arbitrary than the regal authority of the Dark Ages, and that they demanded the abrogation of the yusin system, the unconditional release of all conscientious detainees and academic and press freedom. Without exterminating the unprecedented Pak Chong-hui "yusin" dictatorial system we cannot restore human rights, achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland--the people's long-cherished desire--nor rescue our people who are on the verge of death.

Overthrowing the Pak Chong-hui "yusin" system, which has ruthlessly suppressed basic human rights and the freedoms to speak and hear, is essential to the development of Korean society and is the unanimous demand of the masses. The 1 March declaration for democracy, which reverberated against the dark "yusin" cloud which suffocates all progressive and democratic figures in Korean society, was a democratic outcry against fascism and a bitter, patriotic condemnation of treachery.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification--most faithful spokesman for and protector of the Korean people's desires and interests--labels the evil Pak Chong-hui fascist clique's barbarous oppression of those who involved in the 1 March declaration a barbarous and fascist act of violence against human rights, and bitterly denounces it on behalf of the people.

The evil Pak Chong-hui fascist clique's tyrannical arrest and oppression of those involved in the 1 March declaration stems from its hidden intention to curb our people's zeal for democratization at a time when the presidential election is nearing, thus trying to fulfill its desire for long-term power.

Today the people's aspiration for democratic rule and opposition to Pak Chong-hui's "yusin" dictatorship is vigorously stirred up in South Korea amidst the turmoil of "yusin" terror.

Immediately upon its promulgation, the 1 March declaration for democracy rapidly spread throughout the country despite a fascist news **blackout**, thus winning sympathy and support from people of all walks of life. Broad strata of Overseas Korean democratic organizations, including the Overseas Koreans' League for Democratic National Reunification, responded to this announcement and simultaneously issued the 1 March 1978 manifesto of overseas Koreans. This shows the strength of the Korean people's sentiment for democratic struggle against fascism.

Prior to an unjust, fraudulent and deceptive election aimed at long-term power, and fearing that the people's democratic struggle against fascism might erupt like a living volcano in South Korea in March and April, known as the "season of struggle," the Pak clique is desperately trying to stamp out the bud of the struggle. However, this is nothing but an indiscreet and absurd attempt by the "yusin" homicidal devil who, alienated from the people, is seized by uneasiness and panic.

The masses firmly resolve, with fighting spirit and confidence, to eliminate the "yusin" dictatorship and attain democratic rule. No bayonets will ever frustrate the united power of an antifascist, democratic force. When the dictators' fascist oppression is intensified, the flames of the people's just **struggle** for democratic national salvation burn more furiously. It is a rule that a fascist dictatorship, which opposes the people, will surely fall and that democracy, which serves the people, will surely win victory.

The Pak Chong-hui clique should immediately release all political prisoners, including those involved in the 1 March declaration for democracy, unconditionally repeal the fascist "yusin" constitution and the "emergency decree," abandon the wild desire for long-term power and immediately step down from dirty power.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification earnestly calls on the masses and democratic figures to unite firmly and to more broadly and resolutely rise in a sacred struggle for democratic national salvation to realize the democratization of society and the independent reunification of the fatherland.

2 March 1978, Seoul

#### BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--Seoul, March 4--The government appointed Kim Se-chin, director of the Center for Peace and Unification, an affiliated agency of the National Unification Board, as chief of the Office of Research, the Research Institute for Diplomacy and National Security, the Foreign Ministry, effective 3 March. Kim will carry the rank of a minister in the foreign service. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0315 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK]

## SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES TO SIGN PROTOCOL

OW050336Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Mar (MONTSAME)--A delegation headed by V. Khorokhordin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries [USSF] arrived here today at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations [FMPF] and the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association [MSFA] to sign an additional protocol on cooperation between the FMPF, the MSFA, the USSR and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society for the 1976-80 period.

At Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhsa Airport the delegation was welcomed by B. Badarch, administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the MSFA Central Council; D. Tsahilgan, deputy chairman of the FMPF Executive Committee; and other persons.

## Batmonh Receives Leader

OW080855Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Mar (MONTSAME)--J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by V. Khorokhordin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The delegation is visiting the MPR to sign a protocol for 1978 and plan for cooperation between the FMPF and the MSFA and the USSR and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society.

The meeting, spent in a warm and cordial atmosphere, was attended by D. Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MSFA Central Council; B. Badarch, administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the MSFA Central Council; D. Tsahilgan, deputy [chairman] of the FMPF Executive Committee; and other officials. Also present was A. Kalabashkin, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

## MOLOMJAMTS RECEIVES SOVIET SUPPLY OFFICIAL

OW050334Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Mar (MONTSAME)--UNEN reports today that D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, yesterday received A.A. Stanislavov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here to sign a plan for cooperation between the State Committees for Material and Technical Supply of the MPR and the USSR for 1978.

## COOPERATION PLAN FOR 1978-80 SIGNED WITH INDIA

OW021229Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Feb (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that a plan for cooperation in the fields of science and technology and culture between the Governments of the MPR and India for the 1978-80 period was signed here yesterday. The plan envisages cooperation between the two in culture, arts, sciences and technology, education, and health.

## GOMBOJAF RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

OWO30635Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Mar (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that D. Gombojab, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has received Traian Girba, departing ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the MPR.

## BATMONH RECEIVES DEPARTING BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR

OWO51010Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Mar (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, yesterday received Bangladesh Ambassador Shamsul Huq, in connection with the ambassador's coming departure for home.

## LUBSANRABDAN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

OWO51015Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Mar (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that N. Lubsanrabdan, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, yesterday received Janos Szerencses, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, and had a conversation with him.

## DPRK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BATMONH

OWO50335Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Mar (MONTSAME)--Kim I-hun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, today visited J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in connection with the presentation of his credentials. T. Narhuu, chief of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was present at the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## LEADERS TELEGRAM TO BULGARIA ON LIBERATION CENTENNIAL

AUO61958Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium, as well as on our own behalf we convey to you, and through you, to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council and to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as to all Bulgarian people, cordial congratulations on the occasion of the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from the age-old, repressive Ottoman yoke.

As a result of the Bulgarian people's long heroic struggle and the Russian soldiers' liberation mission, the hateful chains of the Ottomans were broken once for all and an independent national state--Bulgaria--was created. This was one of the most remarkable events in the lives of the Bulgarian people.

It gave major impetus to the rapid development of the revolutionary, democratic movement within the country and to Bulgaria's socioeconomic progress. Loyal to their revolutionary traditions and inspired by the example of the motherland of the Great Socialist October Revolution, the people of Bulgaria, with the decisive assistance of the Soviet army, accomplished a truly historical step in their liberation movement by rejecting fascist oppression and resolutely directing their motherland along the path of freedom, democracy and socialism. In unshakable unity and comprehensive cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and primarily the great Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria achieved successes of exceptional importance in building a new life and in developing a socialist economy and culture.

On this memorable day in the Bulgarian people's history we wish you, dear comrades, with all our hearts, you and all fraternal Bulgarian people, new successes in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 11th BCP Congress in connection with building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and in the struggle for the triumph of peace, democracy and social progress for all peoples.

#### DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

OW080847Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1832 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Mar (MONTSAME)--The MPRP delegation headed by S. Sosorbaram, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, which took part in the Budapest conference of central committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of socialist countries, returned home today.

The delegation was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by D. Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Sereeter, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; and other officials.

Also on hand was Janos Barabas, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Hungarian People's Republic Embassy in the MPR, and M.P. Makareyev, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

#### TSEDENBAL, BATMONH ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

OW080957Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1835 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Mar (MONTSAME)--A solemn meeting was held here today to 8 March, International Women's Day. It was attended by Comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh and other MPR party and government leaders.

The solemn meeting was addressed by B. Henmedeh, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee, who stressed that only in a socialist society is a woman and mother shown the concern and respect of the people. Due to the victorious people's revolution, Mongolian women have equal social, economic, political and civil rights and are an active and creative force in constructing a new society. By their great labor efforts the women of Mongolia will make many contributions in implementing the tasks of the sixth 5-year plan, she noted.

In conclusion, B. Henmedeh said that Mongolian women actively participate in the struggle for peace, friendship, and socialism and in developing and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. L. Ye. Andronova, a Soviet specialist and teacher, also addressed the meeting. The meeting was followed by a concert.



## CONCLUSION OF FIRST NPC SESSION IN PRC REPORTED

PHNOM PENH Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Excerpt] The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC which opened on 26 February at the Chinese People's Assembly Hall in Peking has successfully concluded. The NPC elected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP, to the post of premier of the State Council, and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP, to the post of chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC. This session of the NPC, which proceeded simultaneously with the first session of the Fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was a major event in the political life of the fraternal Chinese people and was of major importance in the strategy, as set forth by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing order to the country.

These two sessions are also significant in consolidating and developing, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, the revolutionary united front of the Chinese nation and people led by the working class, as well as in mobilizing all positive forces of the entire Chinese nation and people to carry out their tasks in the new phase of socialist revolution and construction. That is, to firmly implement the line of the 11th National Congress of the CCP; to constantly carry on the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship; to vigorously deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production and scientific experimentation; and to transform China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of this century. The Chinese people still regard the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as their primary task.

The congress passed the draft of the new PRC Constitution revised in accordance with general laws for the new period, stressing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought in all spheres and the collective expression of the will of the proletarian class and the broad masses of the Chinese people. The congress also approved the 1976-1985 10-year plan for the four modernizations, as well as the new national anthem of China. The Chinese people in Peking and in other areas throughout the country have held demonstrations marking this successful first session of the fifth NPC. They have also pledged to strive to fulfill all their tasks in this new period.

On this great occasion the Cambodian people express warmest congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people for this great success and wish them, under the leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua as the great and wise leader, new and greater successes.

Pol Pot, Nuon Chea Greetings

PHNOM PENH Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[6 March congratulatory message from Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister, and Nuon Chea, chairman of the CPRA Standing Committee, to Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the National People's Council Standing Committee]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the National People's Council [NPC] Standing Committee of the PRC, Peking:

Esteemed and respected comrades: On the occasion of the successful closing of the first session of the Fifth NPC of the PRC, and the occasion of your reappointment to the lofty position of premier and appointment as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of PRC respectively, on behalf of the KCP, the Cambodian people and the government of Democratic Cambodia we would like to express our warmest congratulations and our most profound fraternal revolutionary salutation.

The plenary session of the Fifth NPC was held under the most splendid conditions of the Chinese revolution. The first Proletarian Cultural Revolution of China has been successfully concluded and the socialist revolution and construction of China now move into a new period of development.

Throughout the PRC, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has achieved more brilliant victories, thus bringing profound changes to the political, economic, military and cultural situation in the PRC.

This plenary session represents a splendid victory of great political significance for the fraternal Chinese people. It is another great victory for the proletarian revolutionary line of Comrade Chairman Mao--the great guide and teacher of the Chinese people. The plenary session has upheld the great solidarity of the Chinese nation and people under the correct leadership of the fraternal CCP with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as its clear-sighted great guide, and has gathered all the great energy of the Chinese nation and people in order to achieve the tasks of the new period, namely: to resolutely implement the lines of the 11th CCP Congress, continue the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, launch the three great revolutionary movements--the class struggle, the struggle to increase production and the struggle for scientific experimentation--to build China into a great and powerful socialist nation with modern agriculture, industry, defense and scientific technology before the end of this century.

We express our sincere joy over these great new victories achieved by the fraternal Chinese people, which we regard as our own. We express our most ardent fraternal revolutionary congratulations to the Chinese people over these great victories. We are convinced that, under the correct leadership of the CCP with Comrade Hua as clear-sighted guide, the heroic Chinese people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly achieve their goals in this new period.

In addition, we are very pleased to realize that the PRC has constantly adhered to pure proletarian internationalism, and that, by resolutely and constantly implementing Comrade Chairman Mao's foreign policy, it has enjoyed high international prestige. The tremendous and powerful strength of solidarity of the PRC, the proletariat, oppressed peoples and nations, the great number of Third World countries and all the independence- and justice-loving countries in the world has rapidly advanced the causes of revolution, national liberation and independence.

The PRC has served as an example for international relations by correctly abiding by the five principles of peaceful coexistence and by constantly adhering to the principle of equality. The PRC resolutely stands on the side of the people in all countries of the world. It will never become an imperialist power or a superpower. This is an excellent stand which has been praised, esteemed and respected by the people of the world.

We also would like to express our pleasure and satisfaction with the excellent condition of the ties of great fraternal revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity between our two parties, peoples, and countries--Cambodia and China. We are firmly convinced that these ties of friendship, which are based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought and the purest proletarian internationalism, will grow stronger and flourish forever.

comrades, we wish you the best of health, long life and the successful achievement of your splendid revolutionary goals. We wish the fraternal Chinese people even greater and more brilliant victories in their offensive to fulfill the tasks of the new phase along the lines initiated by the 11th CCP Congress.

With great pleasure and warm congratulations we ask you, comrades, to accept our most cordial fraternal revolutionary salutation.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES NE WIN ON REELECTION AS PRESIDENT

PRK071100Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[4 March congratulatory message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President U Ne Win of Burma]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency U Ne Win, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Rangoon: On the occasion of Your Excellency's reelection, we should like to extend, on behalf of the State Presidium and Government of Democratic Cambodia, warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health. May the traditional friendship between the peoples of our two countries develop forever. Please, Your Excellency, accept our highest friendly salutations.

Pol Pot Greetes Burmese Premier

BK071214Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[4 March congratulatory message from Prime Minister Pol Pot to Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Rangoon: On the occasion of Your Excellency's reappointment, we should like to express, on behalf of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, our warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health. May the traditional friendship between the peoples of our two countries develop and grow forever. Please, Your Excellency, accept our highest regards.

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO POL POT MESSAGE

PRK0712 61 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, has sent a message of thanks to Comrade Pol Pot. In reply to the latter's message of congratulations on the first anniversary of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK, which adopted a new 4-point national salvation proposal. The reply reads:

Respectfully to Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP, Phnom Penh: I express deep thanks to the Central Committee of the KCP for its message of solidarity on the occasion of the first anniversary of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country which adopted a new national salvation proposal.

Expression of your active support and firm solidarity constitutes a great encouragement to our party and people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique who are trying to create "two Koreas."



Convinced that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, more firmly forged through your visit to our country, will grow stronger, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you good health and success in your responsible mission for socialist revolution and construction in Cambodia.

Pyongyang, 27 February 1978

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRESIDENT

BK060303Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan's 5 March message to President Macias Nguema Bijogo Negue Ndong on Equatorial Guinea's National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Macias Nguema Bijogo Negue Ndong, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Malabo:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we take great pleasure in conveying our warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and to the government and friendly people of Equatorial Guinea.

We also wish Your Excellency the best of health and success in your lofty mission. May the people of Equatorial Guinea enjoy glory and prosperity. May the friendly relations between our two countries further develop in conformity with the interests of our two peoples and the great family of the nonaligned.

Highest regards.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS THAI FIRING NEAR VIENTIANE

BK080134Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 March our Lao Foreign Ministry summoned Thai Ambassador Set Herabat and handed him a note concerning the firing at Vientiane capital on the night of 6 March.

Part of the note reads: At 2130 on the night of 6 March, a Lao defense unit on patrol along Donchan beach spotted four individuals. The Lao authorities requested that they stop. Instead, they jumped into the water and tried to escape. The Lao peace-keeping unit fired a warning shot. Suddenly a Thai Mekong River Operations Unit boat left the Thai bank and opened fire at the Lao defense unit while another Thai boat rushed to Ban Sithan Neua, from where it fired more than 100 heavy machinegun rounds.

Details of losses are as follows: Thao Khamphong, 38 years old, who is a medical cadre living in Thong Khankham village, Thongtoun Canton, Chanthabouli district, was wounded in the shin. "Mongkhon Phanit" house; the office of the Chanthabouli district administration; the Sithan residence of French diplomats; the house of Thao Bounlak, an air force cadre, in area No 2, Nong Douang Tai village; the house of Thao Siangthong, a citizen living in area No 2, Nong Douang Tai village; and the house of Thao Si, a resident of Sithan Neua village, were all hit by gunfire. In addition, a warehouse in the Thong Khankham area was damaged.

The Lao peace-keeping unit did not return fire during this provocation carried out by the Thai side. This incident demonstrates that the words of the Bangkok government are not consistent with its actions.

## SOUPHANOUVONG INTERVIEWED BY PAP CORRESPONDENT

LD052053Y Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 5 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 5 Mar (PAP)--President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front Tiao Souphanouvong gave an interview to PAP special correspondent Lech Niekrasz: The president recalled that on 2 December, 1975 the National Congress of People's Representatives in Vientiane proclaimed the abolition of the monarchy and established the Lao People's Democratic Republic. "During the more than two years that have passed since this historic event, the Lao nation attained considerable successes in all spheres of life. Hostile elements which tried to disturb the course of internal consolidation have been neutralized. Many transformations took place in the field of economy, many plants were nationalized and a network of state-owned enterprises were set up in such fields of economy as power industry, water supply, transport and retail trade, forestry, prospecting for natural resources and science". "As far as the countryside is concerned, the republic's authorities encourage farmers to work collectively and the results of this can already be seen. Peasants organize themselves into numerous production solidarity and work solidarity groups, as well as cooperatives. Huge state farms are founded in some regions of the country. The farmers are encouraged to employ new methods of plant cultivation to increase yields. Irrigation projects are being executed in the drought-prone regions." "The building of socialism in our country," said President Souphanouvong in conclusion, "still encounters many difficulties arising from economic and cultural backwardness. Besides, the enemies still threaten our country. Yet we are convinced that due to the correct policy of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, due to the efforts of our nation and the assistance of all our brothers and friends all over the world, Laos will continue to advance towards socialism."

## LAO TROOPS BOMB NONG KHAI DISTRICT FOLLOWING ME0 ESCAPE

BK080051Y Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 78 p 1 RF

[Text] Some 700 Thai villagers fled their homes early yesterday morning after six houses were destroyed when Pathet Lao troopers bombarded Phon Phisai district in Nong Khai Province to "protest" the escape of some 200 rebel Meo tribesmen, according to reports reaching Bangkok. The incident started when some 220 Lao hill tribesmen reported to be Meos attempted to cross the Mekong River under cover of darkness. The Meos are reported to be remnants from a resistance force believed to have been based in the Phu Tia mountain stronghold until the Lao Government forces drove them out late last year.

The bombardment continued unabated from about 1:00 a.m. to until around 5:00 a.m. and was only stopped when a Thai river patrol boat answered with a burst of gunfire.

Nong Khai Governor Chamnan Photchana said the matter was almost entirely out of his hands. "All I can do is to make an accurate report of the incident to the Ministry of Interior and wait for instructions," the governor said.

Chief inspector of Phon Phisai Police Lt Col Rungsak Khlongsangson confirmed the incident and said that the Meo tribesmen had been given temporary shelter within the compound of the police station.

Lt Yo Sung-hung, reported to be the leader of the tribesmen, told the Bangkok POST that there were some 7,000 rebels of the National Liberation Front and "now that our stronghold has been overrun by the Pathet Lao troopers most of my people will be coming across the river to seek refuge in Thailand."

Meanwhile, Col Rungsak reported that the women and children in the Meo group were in poor shape. "There are many who are sick and most of them are hungry and there isn't sufficient funds for them. We are having to ask the villagers for food and everything that can be spared just to keep these people alive," Col Rungsak concluded.

## WORLD Report

BK080748Y Bangkok WORLD in English 8 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[Text] A 27-year-old nephew of General Vang Pao led a detachment of some 220 Meo rebels and their families across the Mekong River from Laos into Nong Khai early yesterday amidst heavy gunfire by Lao border guards. Thai forces located on the river bank fired back, misunderstanding the situation and thinking that they were being assaulted. An official report from Nong Khai said Lieutenant Chue Yang, who claimed to be a former cadet from the U.S. Fort Knox academy, landed at Ban Nong Bua and Ban Tha Kling of Tambon Phakkat, Phon Phisai district around 2 a.m. along with 110 rightist soldiers and 110 family members. They crossed the river on bamboo rafts.

None of the escapees was hurt by the Lao gunfire from Don Sangkhi Island and the river bank, but Thai officials said in the 40-minute exchange of fire six houses on the Thai side were slightly damaged. Officials said about 200 villagers in Ban Mai fled their homes at the height of the shelling from the Lao side. Lt Chue Yang and his men shortly afterwards handed over about 30 M-16 rifles and grenades to Thai authorities who rushed to intercept them near the bank.

The fugitive Meo leader told Lt Col Rungsak Khlongsangson, chief police inspector of Phon Phisai, and Anan Chaengklip, Phon Phisai chief district officer, late yesterday he was a nephew of General Vang Pao. He and his men decided to escape because their stronghold in Muong O of Xieng Khouang had been smashed by Lao MIG planes using napalm bombs supported by tanks and artillery last Thursday. The Meo leader said ten of his colleagues were wounded in the Lao attack. He said as many as 10,000 Meo tribesmen fled before the town fell to Lao soldiers and about 3,000 of them were heading for Nong Khai.

All the refugees were being detained at the compound of Phon Phisai police station, police said.

#### LAO ESCAP DELEGATE ON LAO-THAI RELATIONS, U.S. BASES

BK080343Y Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Thailand still has an unfriendly attitude towards Laos and relations between the two neighbouring countries should be improved, Lao Vice Foreign Minister Noupnan Sitphasai said here yesterday. The Lao minister, heading the Lao Government's delegation to the 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) which began here yesterday, told reporters that Thailand should avoid sending Lao refugees to create trouble in the country and should not confine transit goods to landlocked Laos. "Thai and Lao relations have been better but not the best since Prime Minister Kriangsak (Chamanan) took the post. There should be more improvement in our relations," he said.

He said safety was needed for people living along the Mekong River which forms the Thai-Lao border. Noupnan did not elaborate but was apparently referring to the continuing exchange of gunfire between both sides along the river.

He repeated the charges that the United States had reestablished military bases in Thailand with the approval of the Thai Government, but did not give details. Noupnan told newsmen in response to a question, "It is well known that the United States has military bases in Thailand." Asked the location of the bases, Noupnan said "I personally do not have the details but others do."

The United States Embassy Monday emphatically denied the United States has any military bases in Thailand. Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn had made the charge in a speech broadcast Monday. The Lao minister said, "It is regrettable that the United States Embassy has denied reactivation of bases in Thailand when the whole world knows what is what."

He declined to identify the bases, arguing that newsmen should know it themselves.

The last American troops were officially withdrawn from Thailand in March 1976 after violent student protest and the last U.S. bases were officially closed in July of the same year.

Noupnan suggested that to make Thai-Lao relations better, the following should be observed: transit of Laos-bound goods should be allowed across Thailand, there should be no hoarding of goods and the security of Lao residents should be guaranteed along the common border demarcated by the Mekong River.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkum has denied that transit goods were being restricted to Laos as alleged by Noupnan. "We have a policy to help neighbouring countries. I do not believe that a confinement of transit goods to Laos is possible," Dr Uppadit said. The minister added that he would have talks with the Lao foreign minister during his stay in Bangkok to achieve better understanding between the two countries.

## VILLAGE EVACUATED AFTER TERRORIST, CAMBODIAN KIDNAPPINGS

BK071118Y Bangkok WORLD in English 7 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Ban Sap Ta Mao in Pong Namron district, Chanthaburi was today declared an "off-limits" area to all civilians because of uncleared land mines and booby traps, an officer there told the WORLD today.

The officer said the village had been totally abandoned following Sunday's intrusion by communist insurgents backed by Khmer Rouge soldiers. He said the assailants planted numerous traps around the village in order to discourage the villagers from escaping during the kidnap.

Latest official reports today said only about 20 of the 300 villagers kidnapped managed to escape and two of them died in mine explosions in their escape bid. The fate of the others is still unknown. According to a young escapee, Noi Thamnonchun, her father was one of the two who died in the mine blast. Her two little sisters were seriously wounded.

Another villager, Thaem Klamthong (27) told the WORLD at Ban Plaeng school where an estimated 200 villagers who had avoided the Khmer Rouge kidnap were given temporary sanctuary, that about 100 Khmer Rouge soldiers coupled with communist insurgents were responsible. He said the intruders were armed with U.S.-made M-16's, Russian-made AK rifles and RPG rockets. They burst into the village around 8:00 a.m. on Sunday. Gunshots were fired by the intruders to frighten the villagers, he said, adding that those who failed to escape in time were ordered to assemble in front of a village lawn. After forcing the villagers to line up in single queue, Thaem added, they headed towards Cambodian territory. According to Thaem, the insurgents clad in jungle green, wore caps with red stars and also had red stars on their left sleeves, while the Khmer Rouge were clad in black.

## Border Security Tightened

BK080432Y Bangkok POST in English 8 Mar 78 p 8 BK

[Excerpt] Security measures were strengthened along the Thai-Cambodian border and an increased number of marine forces was despatched to help track down the intruders in a bid to rescue the recently kidnapped villagers, it was learned yesterday. Commander in chief of the Royal Thai Navy Admiral Amon Sirikaya announced that the government has placed the marine forces in charge of the rescue operation and more troops were sent to various points of the province to boost the morale of the villagers living near the border. The tightened security measure was taken following the Sunday kidnapping of a great number of Thai villagers from Pong Namron district of Chanthaburi Province into Cambodia.

## COLUMNIST CHALLENGES KRIANGSAK TO BE CANDID ON BORDER ATTACKS

BK071114Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 7 Mar 78 p 3 BK

[Rattana Yawapraphat's "Speak Thai" Column]

[Text] I cannot understand why General Kriangsak wants to prevent Cambodia from being condemned for sending troops to attack Thai border villages. All reports from the border area since the Khmer Rouge came to power indicate that the Khmer Rouge have been barbarously and brutally killing Thai people.



So from where did these reports come? Did the press, radio and television fabricate them? As a matter of fact, these reports, which have proved to be so important to the country and the people, could only have been released by government intelligence officials or the military.

If the two latest heart-rending incidents were really the work of Thai communists, as Prime Minister Kriangsak told newsmen, past governments must have lied when accusing the Khmer Rouge of creating all the problems along the border. The whole story sounds funny and vague, especially in view of events during the past few years.

Border incidents during the past 3 years have convinced innocent Thai people that Cambodia is the enemy of Thailand and that it always seeks to conduct aggression against Thailand and massacre Thai people regardless of the principles of humanitarianism and goodneighborliness.

The people have drawn this conclusion because they have listened to the reports of intelligence officials from the military and past governments. Besides, a former prime minister and a former Thai ambassador to Cambodia have publicly stated that the Khmer Rouge wanted to avenge intrusions and the killings of their colleagues by the free Cambodian movement and Thai soldiers.

I do not want to say that the intrusions into our territory and the massacre of Thai people were the work of the Khmer Rouge, the free Cambodians, Thai communist terrorists, Thai Government forces or those who do not want Thailand and Cambodia to restore good relations. But whoever is creating the trouble is the enemy of the Thai people and the country. We cannot allow the people along the border to be killed and their property destroyed every day for no reason.

General Kriangsak, will you allow your Thai compatriots to go on being barbarously and brutally treated? Or is it because your armed forces cannot defend the people?

UPPADIT ON ESCAP SESSION, RELATIONS WITH LAOS, CAMBODIA

BK080444Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Following the opening of the 34th session of ESCAP yesterday morning, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun in his capacity as head of the Thai delegation told newsmen that cooperative efforts should be made to improve the international economic and monetary system. He said the international economic and financial conditions of the past year, while showing considerable improvement over those which prevailed in 1976, still give concern, especially when seen from the developing countries' viewpoint. More cooperation in trade, he stressed, should be undertaken, the developing countries should have more access to markets for their products so that they would be in a better position to purchase more manufactured goods from the industrialized world. Moreover, he deemed it necessary for an interregional exchange of technology for the mutual benefit of all developing countries.

According to the foreign minister, an agreement was reached recently in Hanoi among Thailand, Laos and Vietnam to continue the Mekong River development project. This will be made known to the ESCAP meeting, and he said he hoped that developed countries will be prepared to give assistance to the member countries of the project, both financially and materially.

In reply to a question of whether Thailand has confined transit goods to Laos as alleged by that country, the foreign minister said Thailand has been consistent in its policy to help its neighboring countries.

He said he did not believe any confinement of transit goods to Laos would be possible. Discussions on this matter will be made with representatives of the Lao delegation to the ESCAP meeting.

On the Thai-Cambodian border incident caused by a third party, the foreign minister said that under a joint agreement reached recently between Thailand and Cambodia, the two governments promised to rid themselves of this third party, thus solving the problem.

UPPADIT: DATE FOR IENG SARY VISIT UNDETERMINED

BK080634Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK

[7 March press interview with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Can you comment on the report on Ieng Sary's visit to Thailand?

[Answer] There is some misunderstanding in this regard. When I invited His Excellency Ieng Sary to visit Thailand, he accepted in principle, but did not propose a date for the visit. The date will be decided later. We have not yet broached this matter. Therefore, the report that he will arrive late this month is, in my opinion, based upon a misunderstanding.

#### MALAYSIAN ARMY CHIEF CALLS ON MILITARY OFFICIALS

BK071141Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Lt Gen Datuk Mohamed Ghazali, the visiting Malaysian army chief of staff, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the army commander in chief, Gen Soem na Nakhon, at the Ministry of Defense in Bangkok. Later the Malaysian Army chief of staff called on Gen Lek Naeomali, minister of defense, and of course called on Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, who is prime minister and also the supreme commander. Finally he also called on Gen Charoen Phongphanit, the chief of staff.

In the afternoon, after calling on Gen Amnat Damrikan, the commanding general of the 1st Army area and the commander of the 1st Royal Guards Division, the Malaysian Army chief of staff proceeded to the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] in Bangkok and was briefed on the present situation in the kingdom.

General Ghazali is due to go to the southern town of Hat Yai today for a briefing there by the 4th Region Army before visiting a unit of the Air Force Tactical Air Command in the central province of Lopburi tomorrow.

#### ADMIRAL AMON ON NAVAL PROGRAMS, CAPABILITIES

BK071302Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Admiral Amon Sirikaya, Royal Thai Navy commander in chief--date not given]

[Text] [Amon] We used to conduct joint exercises with Malaysia and Indonesia and with the Philippines when it was a SEATO member. However, since the dissolution of SEATO, we have not conducted any more joint exercises with the Philippines. Indonesia and Malaysia are the only two ASEAN members with which we have conducted joint exercises.

[Question] What do most of the exercises concentrate on?

[Answer] Antisubmarine and antiaircraft maneuvers and all types of naval exercises. ASEAN members have not yet planned or prepared any joint exercise for this year.

[Question] Many people are concerned that since both Malaysia and Vietnam have strong naval forces and many modern ships, they might blockade the Gulf of Thailand if something happened. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Our navy is always ready for any action. If that should be the case, we would do our utmost to prevent them from blocking our way. We believe that we can do that. Vietnam's navy is not superior to ours. Furthermore, relations between Thailand and Vietnam have improved.

[Question] But the United States left many ships in that country.

[Answer] Many U.S. ships were brought out of Vietnam. Only unimportant vessels were left behind.

[Question] Do you mean that our naval forces could clear any blockade in the Gulf of Thailand?

[Answer] We believe that we can defend the sea lanes which will keep Bangkok accessible to cargo ships.

[Question] Do you mean that access to Bangkok will always remain open?

[Answer] Yes, we believe that we can defend the navigation lanes in the Gulf of Thailand. We must defend all cargo ships coming to Bangkok.

[Question] Do you think that our fast boats can match bigger vessels such as Malaysian destroyers?

[Answer] Both Thailand and Malaysia have similar modern ships. However, we have more ships than they do. But the two countries are friends. Our navy has a policy of keeping our strength equal to that of neighboring countries.

[Question] Will you please tell us about the recruitment of two additional Marine battalions?

[Answer] We have received a budget allocation for the recruitment of two marine battalions--the 8th and 9th battalions. Meanwhile, the army has also received a budget allocation to boost its strength, but I cannot remember how many battalions it will recruit.

[Question] Where will the two new battalions be assigned?

[Answer] The marines are normally stationed at Sattahip and Chantaburi, but I think the two battalions will be sent to the south--Nakhon Si Thammarat and Narathiwat provinces.

[Question] Is anything happening in Narathiwat?

[Answer] There is the separatist movement, bandits, kidnappers and other terrorists still operating in that province.

[Question] Since your retirement is approaching, have you laid down any plan or line for the navy?

[Answer] We have a 10-year plan to boost our naval force so that we can match our enemy's strength, and this plan will be further implemented by my successors.

[Question] Will you worry about the navy after your retirement?

[Answer] I am old and must retire and will be replaced by a younger, more capable person. There is nothing to worry about.

[Question] What are the criteria for selecting the new navy commander?

[Answer] This matter will be considered around August.

## VOPT GREETES FORMATION OF THAI MOSLEM ARMED FORCES

BK041030Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT  
3 Mar 78 BK

[Editorial: "Greetings to the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces"]

[Text] The announcement of the establishment of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces [TMPLAF] has heartened and greatly encouraged the revolutionary people throughout the country. We express our sincere pleasure at this auspicious event and wish the TMPLAF victories, further growth and honorable achievements.

The country-selling reactionary fascist ruling class has been dividing people of all ethnic groups. It is suppressing and deceiving the people with the hope of ultimately enslaving them. The fraternal Thai Moslem people in the south have long been oppressed and looked down upon, both racially and religiously, and have been left to suffer poverty and hardship. Worse still, they have also suffered from barbarous suppression and torture by the country-selling reactionary fascist ruling class--for example, the recent killing of five Moslems by government marines.

The fraternal Thai Moslem people have long been conducting a patriotic, democracy- and justice-loving struggle, scoring many brilliant victories. However, the past barehanded struggle was inadequate to solve the problems facing the people, ethnic groups and the country; it only encouraged the ruling class to freely suppress, arrest and massacre the people.

The fraternal Thai Moslem people have learned from experience that they can solve their problems only through armed struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], a struggle using rural areas to surround the towns. The establishment of the TMPLAF under the perfect leadership of the CPT is therefore of historic significance to the struggle of the fraternal Thai Moslem people. It constitutes a declaration of independence from the ruling class and a landmark in the fraternal Thai Moslem people's struggle for national independence and popular democracy.

The establishment of the TMPLAF is one symbol of the overall growth of the People's Armed Forces and comes at a time when the armed struggle's flame is burning ever brighter. It is evidence that the great solidarity of the ethnic groups in Thailand is firm and further increasing to defeat the three enemies--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism--in order to liberate all our ethnic groups and build a new independent, democratic and prosperous Thailand.

The country-selling reactionary fascist ruling class has been continually shaken since 7 August 1965, when the first bullet of the people's armed struggle was fired. It fears the people's armed struggle and is trying to destroy it.

Warlord Praphat once arrogantly declared that he would destroy the People's Armed Forces within 3 months. However, a few years later that tyrant was ousted by the people, while the People's Armed Forces continued to expand. Since 1965 the country-selling reactionary fascist ruling class has changed governments many times, but the People's Armed Forces in all regions, including the south, continue to grow amid enemy suppression and encirclement campaigns.

Warlord Kriangsak, the notorious U.S. imperialist henchman who staged a coup on his masters' orders and appointed himself prime minister, is hoping that his deceptive schemes will assuage the people's indignation. However, a wolf cannot hide in sheepskin and neither can warlord Kriangsak conceal his country-selling reactionary fascist nature. This is why the people everywhere have risen up to struggle against his clique, backing it into an untenable position. Frightened by the people's opposition and clamoring about unity, democracy and the "return home" plan for students, warlord Kriangsak hysterically utters his anticommunist and antipopular slogans. His government is even planning to sell out the country's sovereignty by inviting the Malaysian Hussein bin Onn reactionary clique's troops to suppress the Thai people in the south.

The Kriangsak government is following in the footsteps of the Sa-ngat-Thanin government, which was ostracized by the people. It has exposed its own country-selling reactionary fascist nature and will be resolutely opposed by the people throughout the country, particularly by the TMPLAF, which was born and is growing amid the struggle against the enemy. The TMPLAF will duly counter and punish the clique.

Warlord Kriangsak, no matter how hard he tries, will never be able to stop the historic current of the people's struggle. The armed struggle led by the CPT is gaining the support of more and more people and has proved to be the only correct path for the struggle for national independence and popular democracy. The creation of the TMPLAF has greatly encouraged our comrades in the revolutionary movement. We can see the growth of the People's Armed Forces in this excellent setting.

The enemy's situation is deteriorating while that of the people's revolutionary force is continually improving. Our people of all ethnic groups, who share the same destiny, must uphold unity and cooperate widely with each other to resolutely struggle in order to win victory for the people.

Long live the great solidarity among all the ethnic groups in Thailand! The people's war will win victory!

#### BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION--If all goes according to plan, natural gas will be extracted and ready for use for the first time by the beginning of 1981, according to the director of the Natural Gas Organization of Thailand. The initial cost of the construction of pipelines would be about 8 billion baht. The construction will take 2 and 1/2 years to complete. The capital investment for the project will be obtained from loans from various financial sources, both local and international. The government will also partly finance the project. So far, the concessioned companies have found crude oil in 3 blocks and natural gas in 10 other blocks in the Gulf of Thailand, having drilled altogether in 39 blocks. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Feb 78 BK]

MORE LAND FOR FARMERS--About 1 million rai of land [2.5 rai equals 1 acre] in 18 provinces has already been announced as zoned for land reform, and another 1 million rai in 14 other provinces are expected to follow suit this year, according to Mr Phinit Suwannachot, the deputy secretary general of the Office of Agricultural Land Reform. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Feb 78 BK]



## AN GIANG COMBATANTS COUNTERATTACK INVADING CAMBODIAN TROOPS

OWO70201Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Article by Pham Xuan Luc--not further identified]

[Excerpts] Along the extensive An Giang border, our combatants have always been combat ready and have successfully counterattacked the invading Cambodian armed forces. Entrenched in key forward positions, our combatants have followed up the enemy's moves.

It has not rained in An Giang for months. Many units have had to dispatch combatants to obtain water from distant places. However, difficulties and shortages have not dampened our combatants' fighting spirit and vigilance. Not one day has passed without the Cambodian armed forces firing artillery and mortar shells into this part of our country. They have attacked our villages, set houses afire, killed our people, stolen their property and then returned to Cambodia. Their crimes have angered our combatants who are determined to fight and appropriately punish the invaders.

After we crossed the Vinh Te Canal, which is about 300 meters wide and runs along this border area, we went to the Tinh Bien forward position. As soon as we entered the fortifications, a battle began. Sitting beside Comrade Political Commissar Tran Thiet in an observation bunker, we followed the enemy's firing and advance. Enemy shells exploding nearby damaged part of our fortification; however, our combatants reacted calmly to the enemy's actions. They did not open fire until the enemy approached; their first salvo killed a number of enemy troops while the rest fled in disorder.

Leaving the Tinh Bien position, we moved along the edge of the Vinh Te Canal to the Bac Dai border defense station--a strongly-defended position in northern An Giang which protected the area during the first days of fierce fighting. First we met Comrade Tu Dep. With his arm in a sling, he was receiving orders from a higher level. The comrade deputy political commissar told us: We have been learning from our experiences in the last battle. You have joined us at the right time. Comrade Tu Dep then took us to a concrete bunker, the unit's headquarters, where the combatants had replaced a damaged corner of the concrete structure with clay. The afternoon sun's rays, filtering through the cracks in the bunker walls, shone on a desk with a battle map spread across it. Comrade Tu Dep told us about the recent engagements.

Previously, Comrade Minh's ambush (?unit) clashed with an enemy group which was providing heavy fire support for another enemy group which was attacking and advancing. However, a B-40 shell fired by Thang checked the enemy's advance and inflicted some casualties. Defeated in this frontal attack, the enemy shifted his attack to the Phu Hoi and Vinh Hoi hamlets. A number of our combatants launched a counterattack while the rest, along with the local people and guerrillas, tried to put out the fires, rescue people and save property. Although wounded, Comrade Tu Dep continued to lead a group of combatants who had secretly crossed the river to attack the last enemy strongpoint. His group coordinated their attack with other friendly units which were already in the area when his group arrived. The Tinh Tieu Phe position was retaken following a strong attack by our troops, who were welcomed by the local people.

News of our troops' armed exploits have come repeatedly from Tinh Bien, Bac Dai and Long Binh as well as from other border areas in An Giang Province, including Vinh Xuong, Lac Quoi, Vinh Luong and posts No 1, 2 and 3. The invading Cambodian armed forces have been appropriately punished; some invading groups have been completely wiped out, with dead, wounded and weapons left behind.

The armed exploits of our combatants stationed along the An Giang border defense line are reflected in their courage and in the number of enemy troops killed, as well as in their determination to fight the enemy so as to defend every inch of our fatherland and their resolve to protect the people's lives and property and maintain solidarity between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples. We can truly say that our army's nature and fine traditions have been prominently displayed in the clashes between our troops and the Cambodian armed forces in An Giang Province.

#### ARMY PAPER RELATES CAMBODIAN REFUGEES' EXPERIENCES

OWO70405Y Hanoi VNA in English 0259 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Report of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 March article--title not given]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--Pun H. did not want her name to be published in full, not because she wanted to conceal it, but simply because this might endanger her old parents who are still living on the other side of the border with Vietnam.

After fleeing to Vietnam, this girl of almost 20 was sheltered by an old Buddhist nun at a Pagoda near the power station in the provincial capital of Ha Tien. "Back home I wanted very much to go and look for my parents, but I was afraid of being caught and beaten up by the authorities," she told the nun.

Pun H. is native to Kimpong Trach. Her father is Khmer (Kampuchean) and her mother Vietnamese. The latter was more than 50 years old. Pun H. is the only child in the family. Under the Lon Nol regime, Vietnamese living in Kampuchea were treated savagely. After Lon Nol's fall, the whole family heaved a sigh of relief. "The revolution has come," they said. Kampucheans enjoyed a few months of peace. But then they the Khmer Rouge told them: "Ha Tien, Rach Gia and other areas are Kampuchean territory. We Kampucheans must fight to take them back. You must be on your guard against the Vietnamese living here. They are all spies...."

Then firing was heard, and shells and bullets whizzed into Vietnamese territory.

"We were strolling in a township when Kampuchean troops arrested us and put us on a truck and drove us away," Pun H. related. "Afterward, we had to walk several miles to a state farm. I met nobody through whom I could send word to my parents. The next day we had to begin digging an irrigation ditch and transplanting rice. The work was very hard for us. For clothing I had only a shirt and a sarong. We had no soap for washing, not even tampons."

Afterwards, Pun H. joined a group of fellow Kampucheans in fleeing to Vietnam's border town of Ha Tien.

With Pun H. were many Kampuchean teenagers who had run away from their parents. I met them among groups of Kampuchean civilians who had sought refuge in Vietnamese villages west of Mount Ba Den in Tay Ninh Province.

I talked with Kathan, a 13-year-old girl, and Dimkao, a 14-year-old boy, who lived with Khmer refugees from Bavet area in the Ben Son new economic zone. "Do you miss your parents," I asked. Both of them shook their heads. I asked them three times, but each time they both shook their heads. What had made these kids so heartless?

Kathan is the fifth child of a family with seven children, and both her parents are still living. She had been living with children of her age in a "people's commune." She said she did not miss her mother because she had got used to living far from home. "Moreover, for 2 years, my mother failed to buy me any shirt or sarong," she said.

Dimkao is the eldest child of his family and still has both parents. As he was older than Kathan, he had to tend three buffalo for the commune. He, too, was not allowed to go to school. He was so thin that I guessed he did not weigh more than 16 or 17 kilogrammes. He said: "...As a buffalo boy I was given only one bowl of rice at each meal. I was so hungry. Back home, my parents gave me nothing to eat, and when I cried, my mother, too, cried."

In the "people's commune," all families had to take their meals collectively. It was forbidden to do cooking separately. His father took his meals with the ploughmen's team; his mother with the transplanters team; he, the eldest son, with the buffalo-tending team; and his youngest brother at the creche. At home, there were neither rice, nor bowls, nor cooking pots. Nobody was allowed to do additional cooking, even to boil vegetables or small crabs. If a patrol happened to see smoke rising from a house, it would break in and fine the family. Parents could do nothing when their children cried of hunger.

These are some of the facts neither Dimkao nor Kathan could understand. (From the Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 March 1978.)

#### VARIOUS FOREIGN GROUPS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

OW070819Y Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--"The People's Progressive Party of Guyana vigorously supports the three-point proposal of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for an end to the military conflict along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border and a peaceful settlement of the question of the relations between the two countries", C. Jagan, general secretary of the party, told Vietnamese Ambassador to Guyana Ha Van Lau at a recent reception in Georgetown.

C. Jagan said: "I note that this proposal of Vietnam is fair and reasonable, creating a basis for a good settlement of this question".

"We hope that in the interests of the peoples of the two countries--which are always two fraternal countries fighting against imperialism and for the building a socialist future and the development of Southeast Asia--the Kampuchean authorities will respond positively to this proposal", he said.

P. J. Patterson, foreign minister of Jamaica, told Ambassador Ha Van Lau at a reception on 2 March that the border question should be settled peacefully through negotiations.

The French General Confederation of Labour [CGT] has sent a letter to the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions voicing support for the correct stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the settlement of the border question with Kampuchea.

#### AKAHATA Comments Cited

OW071639Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--To accuse Hanoi of seeking "hegemony in Indochina" is an imperialist contention aimed to undermine the solidarity between the three nations on this peninsula, said AKAHATA, newspaper of the Communist Party of Japan, in a recent issue.

The paper said that in face of their common enemies, the U.S. imperialists in particular, the Indochinese peoples had to unite and fight together. Their solidarity is based upon mutual benefits and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vietnam's unswerving stand is that the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue should be settled by negotiations and on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty and of strengthening their solidarity, the paper said. It is regrettable that Kampuchea keeps refusing negotiations, the paper added.

AKAHATA expressed the belief that if the two sides persist in negotiations on the principles of solidarity, friendship, mutual respect and equity, all outstanding questions will be solved.

Foreign Press, Polisario Official

BK071329Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable world press comments and support from various foreign bodies on the SRV Government's stand on Vietnamese-Cambodian relations.

At 1100 GMT on 4 March the radio carries a 4-minute report quoting the Bulgarian paper KOOPERATIVNO SELO of 28 February as saying: "The SRV has persistently made overtures aimed at solving the problems affecting Vietnamese-Cambodian relations. This is a well-intentioned, constructive stand which demonstrates Vietnam's just cause. The true friends of both Vietnam and Cambodia are pleased with Vietnam's efforts to quickly solve the problems relating to Vietnamese-Cambodian relations."

The same report also quotes the Swedish philosophical paper COMMENTS as saying in its February issue: "We believe it is important to support Vietnam's proposal as clearly set forth in its 5 February 1978 statement and to solve the relations problem through negotiations as were conducted between Laos and Vietnam and on the basis of friendship and respect for each country's independence and territorial integrity."

At 1100 and 2300 GMT on 5 March, 3-minute reports quote Polisario Front Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz as saying at a 27 February ceremony marking the second anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic: "As friends of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, the Saharan people call on the two governments to restore solidarity through peaceful negotiations as proposed in the 5 February statement of the SRV Government."

The same broadcasts also report: "Under the title 'Negotiation Is the Only Way,' the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT says in its 2 March commentary: Following the success of the Vietnamese and Cambodian struggle for freedom and independence, one of the two countries has shut its door to the outside world while the other has started implementing a large-scale program aimed at restoring its economy and advancing on the path of socialist construction. In the first days following the restoration of peace, the Phnom Penh authorities terrorized many Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and launched a major propaganda campaign on behalf of a policy contrary to the Cambodian people's interests--a policy hostile to the SRV. One cannot help asking why the Cambodian authorities have acted in such a manner; but one can find the answer in the failures of the domestic policy of the Phnom Penh ruling circles."

At 0400 GMT on 6 March the radio carries a 5-minute report citing the Mexican paper SUN's publication of an appeal of the Mexican Democratic Journalists' Association which says: "The three-point proposal in the 5 February statement of the SRV Government is fully compatible with the interests of both peoples of that region and of the world."

According to the same broadcast, "the Bulgarian paper NARODNA MLADEZH says in a commentary: The Cambodian authorities intend to divert their people's attention from the acute domestic problems to be solved in their country. The target selected as the diversion is ill-chosen, because the Vietnamese stood beside the Cambodians during the protracted struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism,



"After giving the gist of our government's 31 December and 5 February statements, the commentary stresses: It is clear that the SRV's proposals are constructive and will create good opportunities for peacefully solving the problems relating to the relations between the two countries."

Australian Communist Party

OW061957Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] (Morill Robertson), secretary of the Australian Communist Party Central Committee, has expressed full support for the Vietnamese Government's proposal for an early negotiated settlement of the border dispute with Kampuchea. In a recent letter addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, he pointed out:

The big attacks launched by the Kampuchean side not only do harm to the relations between the two countries but also cause anxiety among those who want to rejoice at every victory of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions. The letter warmly hailed the efforts made by the Communist Party of Vietnam to solve the border problem on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

VISITING GDR DELEGATION SUPPORTS SRV BORDER

OW071551Y Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--Manfred Gerlach, president of the GDR Liberal Democratic Party, reiterated here today his party's full support for the statements of 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 of the Government of Vietnam regarding relations with Kampuchea.

Manfred Gerlach was speaking at the talks conducted with a delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Party led by General Secretary Nghiem Xuan Yem.

The two delegations informed each other of progress in socialist construction in each country, and of each party's activities. They voiced support for the statement signed on 4 December 1977 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The two delegations reached unanimity on all subjects brought under discussion during their talks which took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

Delegation Holds Talks

LDO71950Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 7 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--ADN correspondent--Official talks began in Hanoi on Tuesday between delegations of the central executive of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany under party Chairman Manfred Gerlach, and of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party under its General Secretary Nghiem Xuan Yem. In the course of their talks, conducted with great cordiality, the representatives of both parties agreed on measures to extend and deepen their traditional friendly relations. The delegation arrived in Hanoi on Monday at the invitation of the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee for a 2-week friendship visit.



## LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CITED ON LAOS-VIETNAM-CAMBODIAN TIES

OW071603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, has pointed out that the Lao people earnestly wished to preserve the special solidarity between them and the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Addressing the joint meeting of the Supreme People's Council and the government council held in Vientiane recently, Kaysone Phomvihan, who is also prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, said:

"Like the great victory of the militant alliance between the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the solidarity between Laos and Vietnam, who stood side by side for almost half a century to fight the common enemies of the whole of Indochina--French colonialism and U.S. imperialism--has won the admiration of the world public. This traditional solidarity has acted as a law in the development of the revolutionary cause of each country. Now, in the stage of socialist revolution, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam have further been consolidated and developed in the interests of socialist construction in each country, and on the basis of each country's independence and sovereignty.

Kaysone Phomvihan went on: "The Laos-Vietnam alliance is indispensable for this region's stability. For this reason the party, government and people of Laos are doing their best to strengthen and promote this great, special friendship, and their success in this regard has gladdened the peoples and governments of fraternal countries."

Kaysone Phomvihan said that enemies were trying to undermine this friendship. "We cannot tolerate this. We must not drop our guard. We must thwart the enemies' scheme," he stressed.

The Lao leader said: "Regrettable things have happened in Indochina. These are the clashes on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border. The peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea have fought together, and together they have won. Their militant solidarity was an important factor of their recent victories."

Kaysone Phomvihan said: "The borders between the countries in Indochina are matters of history which were made all the more complex by the century-long French rule. So, to delineate a friendship border is the political obligation of each country, an obligation inherent in the nature of socialism. The Lao people take pride in having established a friendship border with Vietnam as an example of comradeship and brotherhood."

Kaysone Phomvihan said: "We regard as reasonable and logical the three points contained in the statement of 5 February by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on relations with Kampuchea. We firmly believe that on the strength of their long-standing friendship, Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will soon meet each other, and that it is perfectly possible for them to settle the border problem satisfactorily."

## On Laos' 1977 Achievements

OW080828Y Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Mar (VNA)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered a report at the joint conference of the people's Supreme People's Council and the government council held in Vientiane on 2-3 March. On Laos's successes in 1977 he said:

"We achieved an output of rice and other food crops higher than expected, in spite of severe drought. This result was possible thanks to irrigation works, intensive farming, timely transplanting of summer rice, clearing of more virgin lands, multiplication of crops and growing of more subsidiary crops.

"In industry, electricity output increased by 10 percent compared with 1976. The steel output of the Bankon enterprise (north of Vientiane) alone doubled that of 1976. The farm tool, weaving, distillery and plastics factories also increased their output compared with the previous year. New factories were built such as those producing animal feed and anti-epizootic medicines. The expansion of the Anam Nguem hydro-electric power station (second phase) to raise its capacity from 30,000 to 110,000 kw was 75 percent achieved. Many handicraft branches were restored.

"In communications and transport, with the cooperation of fraternal socialist countries, efforts are being concentrated on the construction of a road running across Vietnam to the sea, and construction of an oil pipeline with a capacity of 100,000 tons per year has been completed. An agreement has been signed with Vietnam on goods transport in transit through Danang port.

"In education, culture and public health, notable achievements were obtained. The number of general school pupils in the 1976-1977 school year increased by 33 percent over the previous year, and the number of teachers by 27 percent. Last year 600,000 adults were freed from illiteracy, which was completely done away with in 814 hamlets, 40 villages, and 13 districts. All told, 60 percent of illiterate adults throughout the country had learned to read and write, and illiteracy is expected to be eliminated everywhere by 1979.

"At present, 70 percent of hamlets throughout the country have their own sanitary workers; 56 percent of villages have their own clinics; the whole country has 99 district hospitals and 15 provincial and central hospitals. The total number of medical workers reached 5,000, including 114 doctors, 445 assistant doctors, and 4,450 nurses. In 1977 one-third of the entire population were given inoculations or medical examinations."

#### CARTER USE OF TAFT-HARTLEY ACT IN MINERS STRIKE REPORTED

BK080655Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Mar 78 BK

[Text] On 6 March President Carter invoked the reactionary Taft-Hartley act to suppress the labor strike of 180,000 U.S. coal mine workers. This is the first time that a U.S. administration has resorted to this act to repress the workers struggle since former President Nixon applied it to suppress a dock workers strike. Under this act, the U.S. administration may take all necessary measures, including the use of military forces, to force workers back to work for 80 days while further negotiations are held between workers and employers.

Commenting on this issue, REUTER says that Carter's action cannot end the struggle of U.S. mine workers. In many places, the workers have expressed their determination to struggle to the end for a satisfactory settlement of their legitimate demands.

#### NHAN DAN: U.S. -ROK JOINT EXERCISE 'GROSS PROVOCATION'

OW070830Y Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA) -NHAN DAN says today that the U.S. -South Korea joint military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit 1978" starting today is the biggest ever on the Korean Peninsula.

Taking part are 100,000 South Korean and American officers and men of all services. The exercise comes in the wake of a series of joint military manoeuvres between the U.S., Japan and South Korea which in turn followed the U.S. announcement of a partial withdrawal of its infantry occupying South Korea.

NHAN DAN says the "Team Spirit" exercise is a gross provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul administration against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"By modernising the South Korean Army, sending more aircraft weapons and other military equipment to South Korea, delaying the withdrawal of U.S. occupationist troops and setting up the joint South Korea-U.S. command and the U.S.-Japan subcommittee for defence cooperation, the United States is obviously plotting to step by step expedite its Pacific strategy. This strategy is aimed at giving the U.S. a bigger role in the region while feverishly shaping the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance in which Japan is put in an even more perilous position", NHAN DAN stresses.

NHAN DAN goes on: "By stalling on a troop withdrawal from South Korea, by its provocations against the DPRK, and by its increasingly large military exercises, U.S. imperialism has shown that it is pursuing a new strategy in the post-Vietnam era. The Korean people's peaceful national reunification is being obstructed and peace and security in northeast Asia are being put at risk.

"The Vietnamese people will always stand at the side of the fraternal Korean people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their reactionary lackeys. We demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons and other military equipment from South Korea so that the Korean people may effect the independent and peaceful reunification of their country", the paper concludes.

#### PHAM VAN DONG STOPOVER IN CALCUTTA REPORTED

OW080254Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Premier Pham Van Dong made a stopover in Calcutta, India while enroute to Hanoi. On behalf of the government of West Bengal, Mr Shattacharya, minister of information and public relations, greeted him at the airport while a number of Indian people holding Vietnamese flags were shouting slogans hailing India-Vietnam solidarity.

#### RADIO COMMENTARY ON PHAM VAN DONG VISIT TO INDIA, SRI LANKA

OW081011Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam in the Heart of India and Sri Lanka"]

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's recent visit to India is the most encouraging since President Ho Chi Minh's visit, said the NATIONAL HERALD in a recent editorial appraising the 24 February-2 March visit.

Indeed, the days Premier Pham Van Dong spent in India were days of friendship. The warm cordial welcome he received, the identity of views expressed in the joint communique and the agreements signed between the two countries laid the groundwork for long-term and many-sided cooperation and vividly illustrated a developing friendship between Vietnam and India.

From New Delhi to Agra, Bombay to Madras, he was warmly greeted by well-wishers in both Tamil and Vietnamese: "Long live Vietnam" and "Long live Indian-Vietnamese friendship." Unforgettable was the warm welcome the Vietnamese delegation was given by the people of Delhi at a meeting held in the Red Fort where Indian kings used to receive distinguished guests.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai said: Vietnam is a name which has a charm of its own for our people. During your long struggle for the liberation of our country, the people of Delhi on many occasions expressed their support and their solidarity with the friendly people of Vietnam. Its citizens have shared with you your aspirations for liberation and emancipation. They share with you now your natural desire for rehabilitation and reconstruction. That your struggle for freedom and reconstruction should have touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people of India is not a matter of surprise.

The prime minister stressed that the Indian people are happy to join hands with the Vietnamese people in national reconstruction so as to learn from their experience and from their example of dedication and hard work.

During Premier Pham Van Dong's visit, the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed agreements on cooperation in the field of science and technology, on cooperation in the field of agricultural research, on trade and economic cooperation and on government-to-government credit. The Government of India also agreed to loan 300,000 tons of wheat and give Vietnam a commercial credit of 300 million rupees.

The newly signed documents show that the friendship long binding the two nations of Vietnam and India has been further consolidated by Premier Pham Van Dong's visit and has thus opened new prospects for long-term cooperation in the interest of both countries.

From India, Premier Pham Van Dong went to Sri Lanka. His visit there also marked a new development in the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Soon after his arrival in Colombo, he was warmly received by Prime Minister R. Premadasa and his wife. In a gesture rarely seen in Sri Lanka, the daughter of the Sri Lankan prime minister put a garland of flowers around Premier Pham Van Dong's neck amid enthusiastic applause. At the reception, the national anthems of Sri Lanka and Vietnam were played twice. Vietnam-Sri Lanka friendship was vividly demonstrated each time Premier Pham Van Dong met the people of Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka-Vietnam Solidarity Association expressed its deep sympathy with the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom and its warm support for their national reconstruction.

Premier Pham Van Dong planted precious trees, marking the everlasting friendship between the two peoples both at the children's park in Colombo and at the famous botanical garden 5 kilometers from Kandy.

Speaking at the banquet given in Colombo in honor of Premier Pham Van Dong, Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene said: We are happy that you who represent the freedom-loving people of Vietnam, whose heroic struggle, love of freedom and justice won the admiration of the world, have visited us. For our part, in our country too, every political party and every government was on your side. We hope that our two countries, bound by the bonds I have mentioned, will advance together for the prosperity of our peoples and for peace in the world.

A joint communique released in Colombo after the signing of agreements on trade and culture between the two countries said that the visit of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had contributed to the consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Premier Pham Van Dong's state visits to India and Sri Lanka have again shown clearly that the four-point foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is warmly supported in Asia.

#### GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENTIANE 7 MARCH

OW071609Y Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--A government economic delegation arrived in Vientiane from Hanoi this afternoon for the second session of the Vietnam-Laos commission for economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

The delegation is led by Dang Thi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister at the premier's office, and chairman of the Vietnamese subcommission of the said commission. It was greeted by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the National Planning Commission, and chairman of the Lao cooperation subcommission; Visian Bounhaks, vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador in Vientiane, and others. Later the delegation was received by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs.

#### NGUYEN DUY TRINH RECEIVES CUBAN FILM WORKERS

OW071545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Mar (VNA)--Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice premier, received in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday the visiting delegation of the Cuban institute of cinematographic art and industry led by Deputy Director Santiago Alvarez.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the government and the people, Nguyen Duy Trinh thanked the Cuban party, government and people for their precious fraternal support and assistance, to which Santiago Alvarez and other Cuban cinematographic workers have contributed. He also wished Santiago Alvarez and his party success in their visit. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and fraternity.

#### NHAN DAN PRAISES ETHIOPIA'S FIGHTING SPIRIT

OW081052Y Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Mar (VNA)--The great fighting spirit of the Ethiopian people has thwarted the schemes of imperialism and reaction, remarks NHAN DAN today.

The paper says: "It is the intention of the United States to create, with the blood of the Somali and Ethiopian peoples, a chasm of hatred between these two neighbouring nations whose common enemies are none other than U.S. imperialism itself and other imperialist, colonialist, and reactionary forces. This is the customary practice of killing two birds with one stone: to check the advance of the Ethiopian revolution by Somali cannon fodder armed with U.S. weapons and, with promises of aid, to lure Somalia back to the sphere of influence of U.S. neo-colonialism."



"But the great fighting spirit of the Ethiopian people has thwarted this scheme", the paper stresses.

NHAN DAN continues: "The revolutionary cause of the Ethiopian people is a just one. It has the sympathy and support of the socialist countries, the independent countries in Africa, and all people seeking peace and justice. It is the wish of the progressive public in the world that the independence and sovereignty of both Ethiopia and Somalia are respected and that their relations as neighbours are founded on this basis."

NHAN DAN notes, however, that the Somali authorities seem reluctant to break with imperialism, that they turn a deaf ear to all Ethiopian proposals while calling for more aid to continue their hopeless adventure in the Ogaden.

In conclusion, NHAN DAN recalls Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam's statement that imperialism is bent on reversing the course of revolution in Ethiopia, that Ethiopia harbours no aggressive designs on any country, and will defeat **any** enemy in self-defence.

#### LE THANH NGHI ADDRESSES VU THANG COOPERATIVE WORKERS

BK071017Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Speech by Le Thanh Nghi, VCP Central Committee Political Bureau member and SRV vice premier, delivered to cadres and members of the Vu Thang cooperative in Kien Xuong district, Thai Binh province, during his "recent visit" to the cooperative--read by announcer]

[Text] Some Good Results and Experience in the Workstyle of the Vu Thang Cooperative

The Vu Thang cooperative has repeatedly had good harvests for the past 13 years; its per-hectare rice yield increased from 2.8 tons in 1964 to 10 tons in 1974. In 1977, despite adverse weather conditions, it still scored a yield of almost 10 tons per hectare. This is a good experience and also a great result gained by the Vu Thang cooperative in intensive rice cultivation and management.

The cooperative's hog herd has developed satisfactorily. The collective-owned hogs number about 1,500--a fairly large figure considering the cooperative's cultivated area, which covers only 289 hectares--an average of almost 6 head of hogs per hectare of cultivated land. This hog herd provided a considerable source of stable manure to the envy of many other cooperatives.

Originally a poor village with low-lying fields where the soil was acidic, Vu Thang has surged forward to become an outstanding cooperative of Kien Xuong district as well as of Thai Binh Province, due to the fact that Vu Thang has successfully developed the spirit of self-reliance and socialist collective mastery and has adopted a creative and bold workstyle.

1. The Vu Thang cooperative at an early date considered irrigation as a primary measure. It built ricefield embankments to contain water, dug irrigation and draingae ditches and rebuilt ricefields. In 1965, with good irrigation, the cooperative increased its per-hectare rice yield from 2.8 tons in 1964 to 5.1 tons. In the following years, with better irrigation coupled with the transformation of ricefields, its rice yields have been steadily increasing.

2. As the rice strain helps to determine productivity, Vu Thang has, since 1970, used spring rice varieties, chiefly the Nong Nghiep 8 variety, as substitutes for all the old varieties. As a result, in 1971 its rice yield reached 9.2 tons per hectare. This achievement not only reflects the cooperative's rapid adaptability to the new but also manifests the boldness in thought and action of the collective of cadres and members of the cooperative.

3. Fully aware that water is the first priority and fertilizer runs second, the cooperative has taken the initiative in increasing the collective-owned hog herd to 1,500 head and at the same time, encouraged hog breeding on a family scale. As a result, its number of hogs usually surpasses 3,000. This hog herd, together with the strong development of azolla cultivation, has produced an abundant source of manure, enabling the cooperative to apply at least 20 tons of organic fertilizer to each hectare of rice. At present the cooperative is striving to increase the weight of its marketable hogs to between (?80) and 100 kg. With attention given to gradually advancing livestock breeding into a main production activity, the cooperative has adopted good measures to raise fish and plant soybeans as a source of supplementary feed for hogs. Thanks to this, only 3.8 kg of starch feed are needed for each kilogram of weight gain. On the average, each hog gains from 10 to 12 kg a month.

Livestock raising has been profitable. For instance, in 1977 the cooperative realized a profit of 63,000 dong from the sale of pork, which had been put on the market at the rate of 60 to 70 tons a year.

4. Vu Thang has satisfactorily organized and employed its work force. By forming specialized work teams and establishing and applying norms for distributing grain according to the work done, the cooperative has successfully encouraged everyone to enthusiastically engage in production. It has also developed various trades, rationally deployed its workforce and taken up a number of trades which had never been practiced locally, such as carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, construction, handicrafts geared to export and the production of bricks and tiles--thus absorbing additional labor and bringing in an additional yearly income of about 300,000 dong.

5. Leading cadres of the cooperative know how to organize the life of the masses, to stabilize the norms for grain distribution ranging from 20 to 22 kg per capita and to help the people build houses. More than 65 percent of the families now have brick houses. Dispensaries staffed with doctors, physicians and nurses have been organized to provide free medical care for the people. Child care centers have been well organized to provide free care and food for infants up to 36 months of age. Old people no longer able to work are provided with grain and given pensions providing for 30-40 percent of their needs. Proper funerals are organized for the dead, and weddings are celebrated thriftily and modestly, in accordance with the new lifestyle. All of the educational, cultural, sports and physical training activities have been satisfactorily developed. All of these achievements have set the cooperative members' mind at ease and have encouraged them to increase production and to love the country and ricefields and our regime.

6. That Vu Thang has maintained its population at 3,800 for several years indicates that birth control has been closely planned and guided and positive action been taken to send the people to new economic zones. More than 2,000 people, about half of the present population, have departed for new economic zones in the past few years. This has resulted in an increase in income for those who remain behind. Since production has developed, the cooperative is able to satisfactorily fulfill its grain obligation to the state with an annual contribution of more than 600 tons, averaging 2 tons of paddy per cultivated hectare, and 2.5 tons in 1977. The cooperative's annual pork production ranges from 50 to 60 tons.

#### Guidelines and Measures To Steadily Advance Vu Thang Cooperative

I would like to present some other points for you cadres, party members and cooperative members to discuss:

1. The working method of Vu Thang cooperative is good, and there is a reason to rejoice at its achievements. However, there is no reason to be complacent and subjective. We must increase productivity even more intensively in cultivation and animal husbandry. It is easier to increase productivity from 2.8 tons to 5.6 tons of paddy per hectare than to go from 10 to 12 and then to 13 tons. Vu Thang cooperative can very likely attain the norm of 12 tons per hectare in 1980. If efforts are made to improve and strengthen management, it will be possible to attain this norm earlier. It is necessary to improve water conservancy and to produce more fertilizer through raising pigs and growing duckweed. The work force must be better organized. With the assistance of district and provincial echelons, Vu Thang cooperative must strive to learn from experience and conduct experiments in order to promptly secure a stabilized source of high-yield, short-term, 10th-month rice seed and conditions for expanding the winter crop area and for growing more grain and subsidiary food crops. It is advisable to grow the high-yield, short-term rice variety of the south experimentally.
2. Attention must be paid to increasing the contingents of technical and managerial cadres and to quickly conducting basic and advanced training for the young cadres. Youths should be sent to middle and higher technical schools. The cooperative must be assisted in this task by the district level.
3. Regarding the management of the cooperative, the organization of production and the organization and administration of the work force, it is necessary to regularly consolidate the general units and to maintain an appropriate number of specialized units while qualitatively improving them. It is not necessary to form many units for the sake of formality, which would make management difficult and operation difficult. Labor and technical norms must be specifically established for each job, each sector and each activity in a detailed manner. A reasonable amount of money must be spent to meet the requirements profit-and-loss accounting.
4. Active efforts should be made to introduce into the agricultural cooperative artisan industrial production such as growing rattan to develop weaving; cultivating peppermint and elsholtzia to produce essential oils for export; planting onions and garlic for export; raising fish in large numbers; and growing soybeans to make sauces and to produce feed for animal husbandry. Of course, we must grow these crops as companion crops and catch crops overlapping the preceding and the following crop, make the best use of our land for this purpose and guard against encroaching of land slated for the cultivation of grain crops.
5. On the basis of dividing work, promoting agricultural production and developing various sectors and professions, it is necessary to reevaluate the income of the cooperative and to promptly increase the value of a man-day, because the current man-day value of 1 dong is low in the case of Vu Thang. This value must be increased to 1.5 dong to 2 dong at least within the next 1 or 2 years so as to ever more improve the living standards of the cooperative members. On the other hand, the cooperative should continue to carry out more satisfactorily the task of building child care centers, medical aid stations and maternity hospitals.

In sum, the comrade party cadres and members and members of the Vu Thang cooperative should jointly strive to build it into a socialist unit, a socialist village. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to firmly grasp and fulfill the following three main tasks:

--To quickly train and foster a contingent of competent cadres equipped with economic, managerial and technical skills; train and foster a contingent of technical workers skilled in practicing intensive cultivation of rice, in raising hogs, in carrying out agricultural mechanization and in promoting artisan industry and handicrafts; closely coordinate the efforts of old cadres with those of the young ones, and the efforts of veteran cadres with those of the new ones; quickly train and foster a contingent of young cadres and workers; and attach importance to the experience of the masses and old peasants.

--To further promote, through ideological and managerial work, large-scale socialist production and the building of a new type of socialist people--socialist laborers who are endowed with a sense of socialist collective ownership, with culture and with technical knowledge, who can work with high productivity, who are virtuous and who love and protect one another.

--To closely combine the efforts to vigorously promote artisan industry, handicrafts and the agricultural product processing industry with the efforts to develop intensive farming so as to effect a new division of labor, to ceaselessly increase labor productivity, to quickly raise the value of a man-day and to improve the material and cultural lives of the people. These are the targets of our efforts.

Moreover, Vu Thang should actively and satisfactorily prepare materials and equipment to expand the cooperative to 500 hectares and to further increase the winter crop area.

In order to satisfactorily carry out the three above-mentioned key tasks, Vu Thang must receive closer guidance and greater assistance from the district and the province.

The Vu Thang cooperative is a model, progressive unit in more than one way and has vigorously and steadily advanced for 13 years. The Thai Binh provincial party committee and people's committee should continue to profoundly study and sum up the experiences of Vu Thang in intensive farming and agricultural production management in order to quickly build many new progressive model units excelling in closely combining the efforts to reorganize production in the agricultural cooperative with the efforts to reorganize production at the district level.

#### PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES IMPROVE SECURITY, DEVELOP ECONOMY

OWO70107Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The people's public security armed forces from organs, schools and units stationed in the border areas, coastal areas and offshore islands are concertedly emulating one another in discharging their security, combat and other tasks so as to score new achievements in celebration of the 19th anniversary of these forces' traditional day-- 3 March 1959.

Cadres and combatants of the border defense stations in Kien Giang Province, constantly upholding their revolutionary consciousness and uniting with the local armed forces, have intensified their combat training, have coordinated patrols to defend the border areas and have rapidly and accurately handled dozens of cases. In particular, the Ham Ninh, Rach Cham, Xa Luc and Tieu Co units on Island P, together with other friendly units, have conducted surprise patrols on several occasions on the island and at sea in order to maintain effective public security and protect the fatherland's national resources.



Border defense stations No 757, 761, 765 and 777 of the Long An people's public security armed forces have used their combat experience to counterattack Cambodian armed forces who encroach upon our fatherland's border areas. As a result, they have achieved even greater combat efficiency. Overcoming the difficulties of the terrain, these forces have also built many more material and technical bases to support their activities and insure effective combat readiness.

Meanwhile, border defense stations of the Thuan Hai people's public security armed forces located in the coastal areas and on offshore islands have helped to rid maritime areas of pirates and dishonest traders. (?Administrative) control teams working in estuaries have taken the initiative to systematize control and registration tasks, thereby reducing processing time by one-third and insuring rapid, neat and accurate work. Cadres and combatants of these people's public security armed forces are producing more foodstuffs and grain in order to minimize the state's and people's difficulties.

In particular, the people's public security armed forces of Lai Chau, Son La, Cao Lang and Hoang Lien Son provinces and of Groups 180 and 15 have devised specific plans and goals in each period for reclaiming virgin and wasteland, for cultivating food crops according to each area's plans and for intensively cultivating various crops in order to insure an overfulfillment of the paddy, corn, sweet potato and manioc production plan goals.

The Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen and Nghe Tinh people's public security armed forces have opened up virgin hill lands and planted industrial crops and precious medicinal plants of high economic value such as cinnamon, *ligusticum wallichii* [xuyeen khung] and *scrophularia* [huyeenf saam].

The people's public security armed forces of Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Kien Giang, Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh and Saigon port have caught and sold to the state hundreds of tons of fish and shrimp. Implementing the movement to improve discipline and strengthen the socialist legal system, cadres and combatants of these people's public security armed forces have followed the spirit of collective ownership in managing and maintaining the property that the state has entrusted to them and have striven to minimize waste and deterioration in both management and operations.

#### ARMY JOURNAL ARTICLE ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE IN PRODUCTION

EK061439Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Report on article by Ngo Van Tai, published in February 1978 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Apply Military Discipline in Productive Labor"]

[Summary] The article begins by saying that ever since it was entrusted with economic construction and especially road building, Group 541, Ha Son Binh Province, 3rd Military Region, has been aware of the need to apply military discipline in productive labor. "The group's cadres have consciously, firmly and creatively applied military discipline in production management and have developed a five-management system--plan management, labor management, technical management, material management and financial management. This is also a principal reason for Group 541's ability to satisfactorily carry out all its tasks in the recent past, especially that of building roads."

Concerning the three management systems covering planning, labor and technique, the author points out: "To manage planning is to work out rational monthly and quarterly plans and simultaneously to closely guide their implementation.



"To manage planning most realistically is to resolutely seek by all means and under all circumstances to transform plans into real successes and to successfully fulfill the assigned tasks both quantitatively and qualitatively. To closely manage plans is also to fulfill duties in a disciplined manner. As an army unit engaged in economic construction, Group 541 has had simultaneously to implement three plans: a road building plan, a plan to produce grain and foodstuffs according to fixed norms and a training plan for combat readiness."

In road construction, specific objectives have been indicated for attainment through the concentrated efforts and close coordination of various units and agencies. This method has brought about a great combined strength insuring the successful execution of the whole plan. Meanwhile, cadres have been instructed to closely watch the situation in each unit and immediately solve difficulties if they arise. "The group completed the construction of a certain road 15 days ahead of schedule, excavated and piled up more than 106,000 cubic meters of earth and stone, and obtained an income of 638,000 dong. In grain production, the group surpassed the fixed norm by 22 tons in rice equivalent. The group's combat-ready section fulfilled the yearly training program fairly well, won the title of skillful unit in fire practice and obtained fairly good ratings in other subjects."

As in combat, it is also necessary in production tasks to rationally manage and use the work force and to strive to heighten labor productivity for economic efficiency. It is necessary to know not only the number of laborers but also their thoughts, technical capabilities, state of health as well as the quantity and quality of production tools to be used. At the same time, it is necessary to reduce the number of troops only indirectly involved on any given task; to fix norms concerning workdays for each section, each individual and each kind of job, thus motivating each individual and unit to strive to perform many workdays per month and many useful work hours per day; and to fix the amount of work to be completed in a given period of time.

"Close labor management exercised from the grassroots level has become a habit among the masses and an emulation theme in each unit. Cases of liberal or wasteful employment of labor and cases of neglect and laziness have been criticized and eliminated. To satisfactorily manage labor, the group has paid attention to studying the task of fixing labor norms. After considering the norms fixed by both the state and the provincial communications service and studying the road building experiences of youth group 83 and on the basis of the particular conditions and capabilities of various units, the group has set forth specific norms for each category of work. Once workday norms were fixed, they became part of the labor discipline and work execution discipline to be adhered to by each cadre and combatant."

The group has also taken measures to insure labor safety, prevent diseases and improve meals, especially because of the hardships and shortages inherent in the working conditions in a forested and mountainous region. As a result, 98.5 to 98.7 percent of the total number of troops have been employed in production. Some units have been able to attain 190 and even 230 percent of the labor productivity norm fixed by the communications service. Meanwhile, the group has trained cadres in road building techniques and warned them against the tendency to emphasize quantity while neglecting quality and technical requirements.

LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI WOMEN'S MEETING

OW081243Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] On the evening of 7 March, the Hanoi committee of the Vietnam Women's Union held a meeting to mark 8 March as international women's day and the anniversary of the death of the Trung Sisters, and to launch a movement called "new women in national construction."

Present were Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; many leaders in the Hanoi municipal party committee and people's committee; and many representatives of Hanoi's 370,000 women.

At the meeting, Comrade Le Thi Toan, chairman of the Hanoi committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, officially launched the "new women in national construction" movement among the city's women of all strata.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Le Van Luong raised the various levels of the women's union for holding fast to the political tasks of the municipal party committee, persevering to overcome difficulties and actively participating in the three revolutionary movements of the capital during past years and especially in 1977. Regarding the Hanoi women's future tasks, he urged the capital's women to actively participate in the "new women in national construction" movement and stressed the need to step up the three revolutionary movements in 1978 while taking the movement for labor productivity and practicing economy as the key, to bravely oppose all negative phenomena, to take care of the interests of women and children, to develop the women's spirit of collective mastery and to participate in the discussion of the draft constitution.

#### BRIEFS

GDR EQUIPMENT FOR FACTORY--Hanoi, 4 Mar--The Hanoi paint factory has received equipment from the German Democratic Republic to produce phenol-formaldehyde. With this new automatic installation the factory can produce seven types of plastic [as received] and increase its output to thousands of tons of plastic and hundreds of tons of paint a year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW]

GDR FILMS ON VIETNAM--Hanoi, 4 Mar--Four of the 14 films on Vietnam made by Walter Heynowski and Gerhard Scheumann--well-known cameramen in the German Democratic Republic--are being screened here. "Hell Island" is about Poulo Condor Island. "When That Day Comes" records events in southern Vietnam following its liberation in April 1975. Through three generals and other officers of the Saigon army, "I Really Repent" emphasizes the necessity to rebuild war-devastated Vietnam. "Iron Fortress of the Homeland" gets its name from the title given by the late President Ho Chi Minh to southern Vietnam. The scene is Long Hung, a village in the Mekong River delta which stood as firm as a rock throughout the war against U.S. aggression. The film was awarded the "Golden Dove" prize at the 1977 Leipzig international film festival. These films were shot in 1975 when Vietnam was completely liberated. Heynowski and Scheumann paid two previous visits to Vietnam, in 1958 and 1967. [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW]

ENSEMBLE IN SRI LANKA--Hanoi, 4 Mar--Ho Chi Minh City's Bong Sen (lotus) ensemble led by the Le The Thuong, deputy director of the city's culture and information service, is making a performance tour of Sri Lanka at the invitation of her Ministry of Culture. The ensemble arrived in Colombo on 28 February and gave performances there on 1 and 2 March. The premiere was attended by Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayawardene and Mrs Jayawardene, many senior government officials, leaders of political parties, members of parliament and artists. Also present were ambassadors and charges d'affaires of many foreign countries and representatives of many international organisations. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW]

## FRASER CRITICIZES CURRENT INTERNATIONAL TRADE PRACTICES

OW081037Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Australia's prime minister, Mr Fraser, has accused the major trading nations of the world of manipulating or ignoring trade rules to protect themselves. Opening the general assembly of the International Press Institute in Canberra today, Mr Fraser was particularly critical of the European Economic Community. He said it was using new and imaginative ways of restricting trade and singled out its variable levy as one such device. Mr Fraser said this levy made sure that no product subjected to it could compete on the EEC market other than at the price the community chose.

Commenting on world trade, Mr Fraser said that during the past 30 years the institutional framework and rules which had governed it had benefited all trading countries. But he claimed that major developing countries were now frequently interpreting the rules to suit their own purposes. He accused them of building special trade barriers to protect their high-cost agricultural sectors.

The prime minister called for a genuine commitment from the major trading countries at the coming international trade talks.

## PEACOCK SUPPORTS U.S. -UK PROPOSALS ON RHODESIA

OW061953Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Peacock, has expressed reservations about the internal settlement in Rhodesia announced last week by the Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Smith. Mr Peacock said he believed the Anglo-American proposals for settlement of the Rhodesian problems may have worked better given that it took into account the views of the patriotic front. Mr Peacock was speaking at a news conference with delegates to the International Press Institute in Canberra.

He said the internal settlement announced last week would depend for its success on the views of the black majority and not the view of Australia's foreign minister or any other world figure. Mr Peacock said he believed the Anglo-American proposals were more broadly based.

Referring to Rhodesian immigration Mr Peacock said he did not believe there should be a separate set of guidelines for Rhodesian immigration at this stage.

## ANTHONY WARNS OF POSSIBLE URANIUM SHORTAGE IN 1980'S

OW081029Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources, Mr Anthony, told Parliament today that a serious situation would develop in Australia's uranium export market unless more uranium mines were developed. Mr Anthony said current stocks of uranium were about 3,000 tons short of the amount needed to meet Australia's contracts over the next 8 years.

Mr Anthony said current commitments were being met from stockpiles of about 8,200 tons. Contracts involved shipments of about 11,700 tons to be delivered by 1986. Mr Anthony said more mines would have to start operating if the contracts were to be fulfilled, otherwise a serious situation would exist by 1981-82.

## 'HOLY WAR COMMAND' LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH

BK071617Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK

[Text] A court in Medan today passed the death sentence on defendant Timsar Zubil who, as the mastermind of "Komando Jihad" [Holy War Command], was found guilty of subversive activities and of continuing the aspirations of the DI/TII [Darul Islam/Indonesian Moslem Army] to overthrow the legal government.

Presiding Judge Kuswandi exposed the defendant's role in bomb explosions in Padang, Medan, Pemantang Siantar and Pekanbaru. The public prosecutor demanded life imprisonment. Twenty-nine witnesses had testified before the court.

## SADLI URGES PERTAMINA TO INCREASE CRUDE SALES

BK071007Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0732 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 7 Mar (ANTARA)--Mines Minister Mohammad Sadli on Monday instructed the state-run oil company, Pertamina, to immediately sell its crude and residues as much as possible to take advantage of being not yet significantly affected by the oil slump in the world market. Sadli said the current oil slump was due to the oil glut of around 2 million barrels on the world markets per day, estimated to last until 1979. As a result, several members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are compelled to scale down their oil production below normal rate.

For example: Kuwait used to produce 2 million barrels of oil per day now reduced to 1.7 million barrels, about the same rate of production with Indonesia. [sentence as received]

Sadli valued the Indonesian oil production of 1.7 million barrels per day as quite high and sufficient, seeing the present conditions of oil business with the 2 million barrels of oil glut per day on the world markets. Fortunately, we have a kind of oil much favoured in the world that we can sell our product as much as we can produce", he said. [sentence as received] But, he added, "We must be careful and use the opportunity to the best of our ability".

Sadli then urged Pertamina to be able to increase its production rate to be the second largest oil producer in Indonesia. To dethrone Caltex Oil Company as the top oil producer was still out of question as there were no indications of new oilfields large enough as those in Riau, the operational area of Caltex, now turning out 830,000 barrels of oil per day.

At present Total Indonesia, a production sharing company from France, which produces around 250,000 barrels of oil per day in East Kalimantan, is the second largest oil producer in Indonesia, whereas Pertamina is capable only to produce between 80,000 to 90,000 barrels per day.

Despite the change in name and organisational position, PPT Migas, formerly Lemigas, cooperation with Pertamina and its contractors should be maintained and expanded, Sadli stressed. [sentence as received] The success of PPT Migas, according to the minister, lay in cooperation with the contractors. Sadli hoped Pertamina and its contractors would make full use of the facilities available at Lemigas. During the 12 years, he warned, Lemigas had spent much money and substantial energy and expensive equipment. He noted, however, that Lemigas, in running the natural gas and oil academy in Cepu, had made quite a success. Up to now the institute has turned out 1,160 graduates.



## PRAWIRO: INDONESIA WILL REJECT CLOVE PRICE HIKE

BK051430Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia has requested Madagascar and Tanzania not to increase their export price of clove. At a meeting in Jakarta this morning, Trade Minister Radius Prawiro told the Malagasy economic and commerce minister, Justin Rarivoson, and the Tanzanian [as heard] commerce minister, Hamdan Muhidin, that Indonesia will reject any increase in clove prices because there had been an increase of 62.67 percent between 1970 and 1977.

Indonesia is the biggest consumer of cloves from these two African countries. At the meeting both Madagascar and Tanzania gave assurances that the two countries will supply 10,000 tons of cloves to Indonesia annually. Negotiations will continue during the visit of the Malagasy and Tanzanian delegations. The two African delegations will inspect clove plantations, "kretek" cigarette factories in Central Java and East Java, labor intensive projects and a salt manufacturing project on Madura Island.

## BRIEFS

SRI LANKA AMBASSADOR--Jakarta, 3 Mar--The government of Indonesia has given approval to the nomination of Tyrrel Doric Samuel Alaric Dissanayake as new ambassador of the Republic of Sri Lanka to Indonesia, a source of the Foreign Ministry said here on Friday. Dissanayake, still a bachelor, was once private assistant to the chairman of the International Press Institute (1966-1967) and lecturer at Harvard University (1967-1968). He was also a noted athlete and had represented his country at the 1958 Asian games and the 1960 university olympic games. He has written several books, including "The Dudley Senanayake of Sri Lanka" (1973), "The American Image" (1975) and the "J.R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka" (1977). We will succeed Michael Paul de Zoysa Siriwardana. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0854 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK]

THAI EXTRADITION TREATY--Parliament on 28 February ratified the Indonesian-Thai extradition treaty which was signed by the two governments on 29 June 1976. This is Indonesia's third extradition treaty, the other two being with the Governments of Malaysia and the Philippines. All four groups in parliament endorsed ratification of the treaty. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Feb 78 BK]

WORLD BANK CREDIT--Bandung, 3 Mar--The World Bank is assisting the financing of the rehabilitation of Indonesian private tea and other large plantations with a \$7.8 million credit, according to Agriculture Minister Prof. Tojib Hadiwijaya. In a talk to the press at Giriawas, Garut, recently he said that a number of state plantations would also be included in the aid program. In addition, the World Bank will also assist the rehabilitation of five old factories and the building of two new ones. To be rehabilitated with World Bank aid will be 10,000 hectares of smallholder tea plantations scattered throughout West Java, and 3,200 hectares of other large-scale private plantations. The World Bank loan will supplement a RP3.2 billion domestic credit arrangement to finance the rehabilitation program. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0726 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK]

EAST TIMOR TELEVISION--Acting Information Minister Sudharmono has told a parliamentary commission session that the government plans to construct a television relay station in East Timor Province and will complete the project within this year. He said that the government has allocated a 200-million rupiah budget to finance five Information Department development projects in that province. [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Feb 78 p 12 BK]



RICE PROJECTIONS, SHORTFALL--Jakarta, 3 Mar--Indonesia is expected to produce 20,347 billion [figure as received] tons of rice a year by the end of the third Repelita in 1983. The estimated output will be harvested from about 8.46 million hectares of ricefield. The amount is still below not enough to meet demand in 1983 [phrase as received], which is estimated at 23,277 billion [figure as received] tons, director general of staple food Ir Ahmad Afandi, said in answer to a press question here Thursday. He added that Indonesia is expected to have a deficit of 2.93 million tons this year. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0736 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK]--Rice procurement in West Nusatenggara Province in fiscal 1977-78 through February amounted to 11,000 tons, falling short of the targeted goal of 14,000 tons. The shortage was partly due to an extended dry spell, according to the Cooperative Affairs Directorate General. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK]

TRADE WITH IRAQ--Jakarta, 6 Mar--Indonesia will purchase 10,000 tons of sulphur from Iraq for the Gresik cement factory in East Java. An agreement to that effect was recently signed here by Jamil Abdullah, marketing director of an Iraqi state mining company, and the Indonesian cement factory. Iraq also plans to sell its dates to Indonesia and buy Indonesian tea, timber, spices and palm oil. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK]

FOREIGN OIL EXPLORATION--Jakarta, 27 Feb--Indonesia expects foreign oil contractors to spend about \$230 million on exploration this year, an increase of almost 57 percent over last year, according to a spokesman for the Indonesian state oil company Pertamina. The spokesman said a total of 133 exploration wells were expected to be drilled by contractors this year compared to last year's 107. He said production by contractors working under the production-sharing plan was expected to increase to a total of 283 million barrels this year. Last year's production totaled about 277 million barrels. In addition, the total production of contractors working under the older contracts of work--Caltex's Stanvac and Calasiatic-Topco--were expected to maintain their production at about 581 million barrels total. According to the spokesman, the return of interest in Indonesia among foreign oil contractors after the slump of the past 2 years was caused mainly by better incentives and by an understanding reached between the United States and the Indonesian Government regarding taxation. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1505 GMT 27 Feb 78 BK]

TIMBER EXPORTS--Banjarmasin, 7 Mar--South Kalimantan revenue from timber exports from April to December last year was worth more than \$39.55 million. About 663,000 cu.m. of logs were exported, nearly 73 percent of the 1977/78 target of 910,800 cu.m. About 19,800 cu.m. of sawn timber, about 79 percent of the 1977/78 target of 25,000 cu.m. was exported. Interisland shipments of logs from this province in the same period totaled nearly 54,500 cu.m., doubling the 1977/78 target of 24,000 cu.m. Interisland shipments of sawn timber during that period reached more than 207,000 cu.m. The 1977/78 target which was set at 192,150 cu.m. [sentence as received] [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0807 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK]

PASSENGER AIRCRAFT PURCHASES--Jakarta, 6 Mar--The Indonesian flag-carrier, Garuda Indonesian Airways, will within the next 2 years augment its passenger fleet with nine big passenger aircraft, two DC-10s and seven DC-9s. The nine planes have been ordered from the McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Co, United States, and contract terms require the building to be completed in 1979. Garuda is financing purchase of these aircraft with a \$112.5 million credit arrangement on the international money market through a syndicate led by Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd., without requiring the Indonesian Government to issue a warranty. Repayment installments will last 8 and a half years at an interest rate of just 1 percent above LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rate). The credit will pay for 75 percent of the purchase price with Garuda paying for the 25 percent balance in cash. The new purchases will mark an important phase in Garuda's fleet development, rendered necessary by much increased demand for Garuda's services both on the domestic and foreign markets. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0712 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## KING REJECTS DATUK HARUN'S PLEA FOR PARDON

BK071353Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler], on the advice of members of the Pardons Board for the federal territory, has rejected the appeal for pardon by Datuk Harun bin Haji Idris. His majesty also rejected the appeal for pardon by Datuk Abu Mansor bin Mohamed Basir.

This was announced in a statement issued by the Prime Minister's Department this afternoon. The statement said the Pardons Board met this morning to consider the appeals from Datuk Harun and Datuk Abu Mansor. The meeting was chaired by his majesty. Datuk Harun made his appeal for pardon in a letter to his majesty on the 28th of last month and Datuk Abu Mansor on the 3d of this month.

In a separate statement, Datuk Hussein bin Onn called on the people to remain calm and not to take any action contrary to the law and the constitution. They should also not take any action which could jeopardize the security and peace of the country. The prime minister stressed that the government would take firm action against any group or individuals who resorted to such actions which could create misunderstanding, feelings of apprehension and fears among the people.

Datuk Harun, the former menteri besar of Selangor, was sentenced to 6 years' jail on criminal charges involving the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Bank Rakyat. Datuk Abu Mansor, the former managing director of Bank Rakyat, was sentenced to 3 years' jail on charges involving Bank Rakyat.

## BRIEFS

BANK CONSORTIUM LOAN--The Malaysian Government and a consortium of banks led by the Chase Manhattan Asia, Ltd., signed a \$400 million loan at the Foreign Affairs Minister in Kuala Lumpur on 1 March. The consortium represents 27 international banks. The loan will be used to finance development projects under the third Malaysia plan. The loan carried an annual interest rate of 0.75 percent above the London inter-bank offered rate, for a period of 8 years. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK]

SWISS INVESTMENT PACT--An investment guarantee agreement between Malaysia and Switzerland to boost trade ties between the two countries was signed in Kuala Lumpur on 1 March. The deputy prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, who is also the minister of trade and industry, who signed the agreement for Malaysia, said that so far Malaysia has signed six such agreements with Canada, the United States, France, the Netherlands, the FRG and Switzerland. He said that up to now, Switzerland had invested 14.8 million ringgit in development projects in Malaysia. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK]

SABAH CRUDE OIL--Sabah Shell is producing 70,000 barrels of crude oil per day from its offshore Semarang field, north of Labuan. The company had so far sold 600 million ringgit from its production, mostly to the United States. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK]

PALM OIL MILL--His royal highness, the ruler of Negeri Sembilan, has inaugurated a 9 million ringgit palm oil mill at Tanah Merah near Port Dickson. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Feb 78 BK]

LI HSIEN-NIEN, HUANG HUA TO VISIT FROM 12 MARCH

OW080952Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 8 Mar (AFP)--Chinese People's Republic Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien will arrive here 12 March for a 5-day state to the Philippines, it was officially announced here today. A treaty on science and technology between the two countries will be signed during the visit, during which the distinguished Chinese visitors will also take up economic matters with his hosts.

Acting Information Secretary Lorenzo Cruz, at a press briefing today, announced that the Chinese vice premier would be accompanied by Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, and other officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and first lady Imelda Marcos, concurrently metro Manila governor, will take the visitors on a cruise aboard the presidential yacht "Pangulo," Secretary Cruz said. Secretary Cruz declined to say if Vice Premier Li and President Marcos would discuss political matters, but the presence of Foreign Minister Huang Hua in the Chinese delegation strongly indicated they would.

The official announcement here also said the visit "would provide the opportunity" for the two sides "to exchange views on common concerns." The announcement added the visit of the Chinese vice premier was an expression of the friendship between the Filipino and Chinese peoples and their desire to further strengthen their relations.

There will be no joint communique to mark the visit and neither will there be any arrival speeches at Manila International Airport, it was added.

The visit of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien reciprocates that undertaken by President and Mrs. Marcos to China in June 1975 during which the two countries formally exchanged diplomatic relations.

MARCOS: OPPOSITION HOPES TO SABOTAGE INTERIM ASSEMBLY

OW070855Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 7 Mar (AFP)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Monday charged the opposition with fielding candidates only in Manila for the purpose of sabotaging the interim National Assembly. Addressing a huge crowd in Manila, Mr Marcos said the opposition Lakas Ng Bayan (People's Power) Party candidates were simply "out to create trouble" and see to it that "we should fail in our experiment." The experiment referred to by the president, campaign manager of the government's Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (New Society Movement) Party, was the 200-man interim National Assembly for which elections will be held 7 April.

The opposition is fielding only 21 candidates for Manila's 21 seats in the National Assembly. Lakas Ng Bayan leaders explained this previously by saying they were concentrating alone on Manila since the possibility of "hometown decisions" was allegedly remote in the capital.

Mr. Marcos, however, said: "This means they (the opposition) have no intention of getting the majority in the interim Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly). Their only possible motivation then is to create trouble."

The president, however, told his cheering listeners that even if all Lakas Ng Bayan (Laban) candidates win in Manila, they would not be able to push through their legislation since they would be overwhelmingly outvoted.

#### AQUINO THANKS MARCOS FOR UPCOMING INTERVIEW

OW080242Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 7 Mar (AFP)--Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr today said he was an "indispensable ally and true friend" of President Ferdinand Marcos as he braced for his first television interview in five-and-one-half years of imprisonment.

Mr Aquino, 44, in his fourth letter to the president in two weeks, thanked the latter for allowing him to appear on nationwide television and answer charges that he was a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent.

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, in two dramatic television interviews last weekend, said Mr Aquino had told him in 1974 and an army intelligence officer earlier that he undertook CIA training in the United States in 1954. Secretary Enrile also read letters allegedly written by Mr Aquino in his detention cell to close friends which, according to the secretary, proved he intimately knew ranking members of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The impression given by the Enrile expose was that Mr Aquino was a double agent.

In his latest letter to Mr Marcos, Mr Aquino asked the president to view him and members of the opposition "as your indispensable ally and true friends in the final analysis". Mr Aquino said this was because, in spite of their bitter political rivalry, the opposition's "fiscalization" activities would make President Marcos "more responsive to the people's needs". "The greatest danger to our republic and to our people's welfare", Mr Aquino added, "will occur when members of the opposition abdicate their duty and become yes-men and fawning sycophants".

Authoritative sources said there would be two phases of the Aquino interview, the first a solo Aquino rebuttal and the second a confrontation with Secretary Enrile. Mr Aquino also requested that his younger sister, Mrs Lupita Concio, sit in as a technician during the interview "to spot check any possible attempt to place me in an unfavorable light during the live interview". Mrs Concio is a well-known television and movie directress in the Philippines.

#### CONSORTIUM DEVELOPS PALAWAN OIL PRODUCTION PLAN

OW061902Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] On the search for oil in the western Philippines officials of an oil exploration consortium which has succeeded in locating oil flows in an area off Palawan Province are meeting in Manila in the middle of this month. Official sources said officials of the Cities Service consortium (?will) finalize a \$30 million development program for commercial oil production at the Nido oil complex.

Among the plans for the area is the development of two more platforms from where crude oil could be blown through a subsea pipeline to a single oil storage system. The Cities Service consortium hit oil at a depth of over 7,000 feet in the Palawan Sea last week. It was the fifth oil find in the last 3 years in the area. [passage indistinct]

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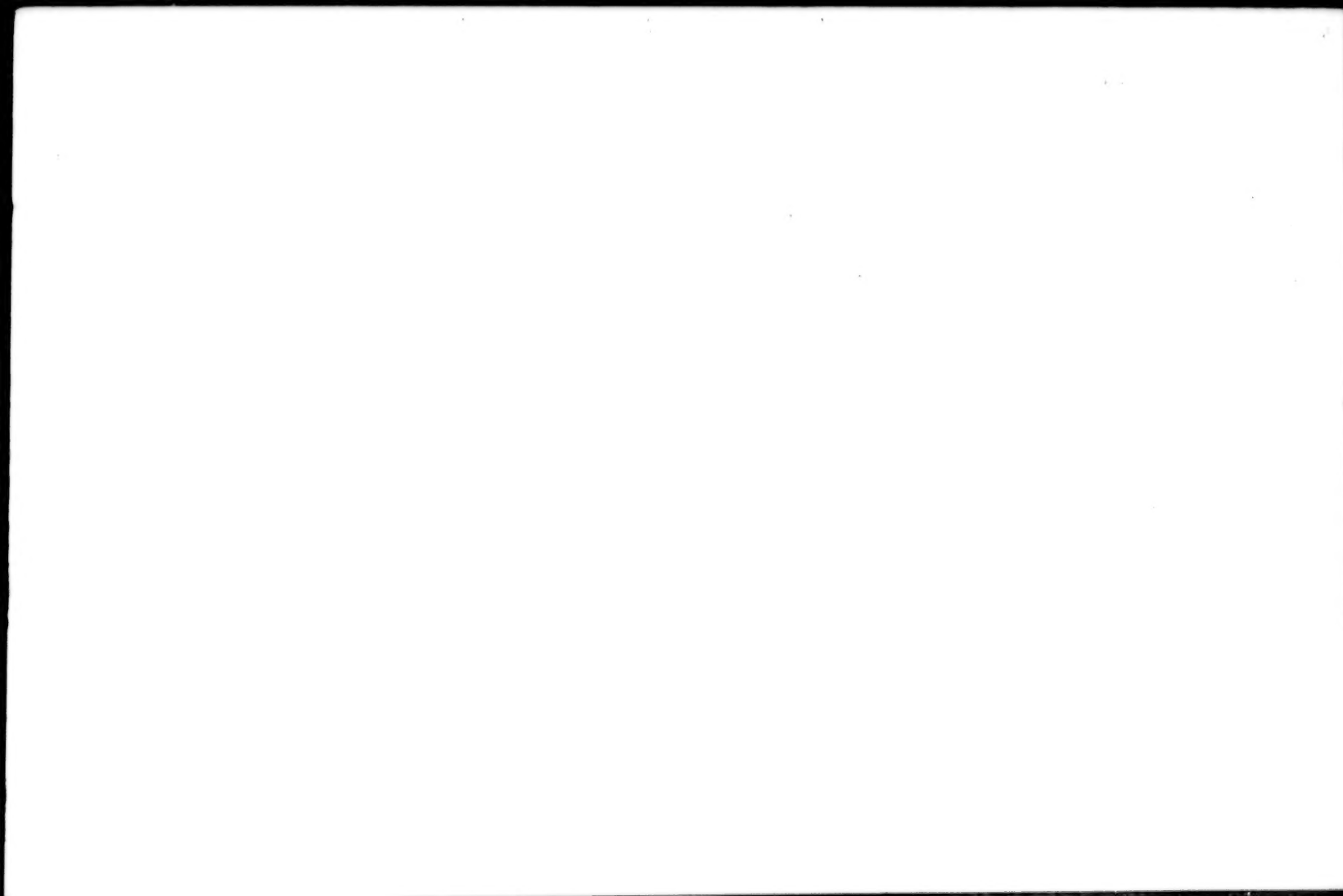
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